

## Summer Convocation

The annual Summer Convocation of the Faculty of Berea College was in session from Thursday following Commencement, beginning with Church Prayer Meeting, until Tuesday of this week.

Most of these sessions were held in the Parish House.

The mornings of these days were occupied by discussions regarding the welfare of both students and workers. For the first hour of each session, Pres. Frost conducted a discussion on some subject of vital importance in a teacher's career. The second hour was given to reports of committees and lectures all of which were very

interesting and instructive.

The report of the committee on Student Expenses drew forth repeated discussions throughout the week.

The lecture by Prof. Smith on "The Mountain Region" gave a knowledge of facts that were intensely interesting. He gave an idea of the immense resources of this region and the great awakening that is taking place.

Secretary Morton, at the session Monday morning, read a splendid paper on "Vocational Guidance," and a discussion of Assemblies and Societies Helpful for Berea by Mr. Clark closed the meeting, Tuesday.

The last two hours of each morning was a Legislative Session.

## SENATOR WEBB WRITES

Bell Buckle, Tenn., June 7, 13.  
Dr. Frost,  
Berea, Ky.

My dear Dr. Frost:  
I thank you sincerely for giving me the delightful visit to Berea. That was a rare pleasure that came to me in the monotony of school duties in the country.

I wish to congratulate you on the great work you are doing. I have of course known of your work in a way—but never dreamed of its extent and efficiency till I saw for myself personally. The training as exhibited on your platform and in two banquets can not be surpassed anywhere. Attitude is the foundation of character and this attitude of your students to life and its duties were to me a continual inspiration. I have never seen it surpassed anywhere. The students don't seem to be "saying a piece"—but seemed to feel sincerely every utterance. Their ideals were things of beauty to me and when I recalled to mind that each one of these young people would become a new center of civilizing influence in the South and when I saw the numbers and the extent of your great work, I feel sure there is no greater work anywhere. The interest in your commencement as manifested by the great multitudes of plain people in attendance shows that you have taken deep hold upon the hearts of the masses. No man is a success that does not reach the heart of the plain people.

You have done it more successfully than I have seen anywhere. Remember me cordially to your good wife. I pray God's blessing upon you in your great work and sincerely hope that your force may abide in strength many years to come, that you yourself may have the exquisite pleasure of seeing the work of your hands established. God bless you.

Sincerely your friend,

W. R. Webb.

### Keep People in Country.

Good roads will keep people in the country and will bring city people to the fresh air.

### To Town by Telephone.

Did you ever hear this? The roads were so bad that the only way he could get to town was by telephone.

### Increase Morality.

Good roads will increase health, happiness, education, religion and morality.

## CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

### PAGE ONE

Editorials.  
News of the Week.  
Commencement Day.  
Berea College Alumni Association.

### PAGE TWO

Editorials.  
Temperance.  
Sunday School Lesson.  
Prevent Fourth of July Accidents.

### PAGE THREE

The Open Window.  
Country Child's Day Now Is Here.  
How Can They Get To School?

### PAGE FOUR

Local News.  
Madison County News.  
Home Town Hints.

### PAGE FIVE

General News.

Senator Webb's Letter.

### PAGE SIX

Serial Story.

### PAGE SEVEN

Home Course in Scientific Agriculture.  
Pear Blight.  
Poultry Facts.  
Good Roads.

### PAGE EIGHT

Eastern Kentucky News.  
Poem.  
Markets.

## WORLD NEWS

Mexican Rebels Capture Matamoros—British Poet Laureate Dies—Scotland Plans for Home Rule—Mexico Negotiates Big Loan—Royal Academy Threatened—Destructive Campaign Resumed.

REBELS CAPTURE MATAMOROS  
Matamoros, one of the principal cities of Mexico, is now in the hands of the rebels, after a hard fought battle, in which the loss of life was heavy. The number killed is estimated at from 200 to 300. It is rumored that the mayor of the city has been shot. Thousands of spectators viewed the battle from the United States side of the Rio Grande.

The deplorable state of affairs in Mexico, is causing much uneasiness, among government officials at Washington, and it is feared that some step of intervention will yet be necessary by the United States.

BRITISH POET LAUREATE DIES  
Alfred Austin, 77 years of age, a British Poet Laureate, since 1896, died, June 2nd in London.

Besides being a poet he was a barrister, a critic, a novelist, a war correspondent and a political writer. His first poem was published at the age of 18 before he had taken his degree at the London University. Although he was a lawyer he never practiced that profession. His writings are very patriotic.

SCOTLAND PLANS FOR HOME RULE

Now that Ireland is soon to assume the reins of self government the unofficial Scottish Liberals in the House of Commons have taken up more seriously the question of getting home rule for their own country. A committee of this body drafted the Scottish Home Rule Bill which passed the second reading in the House of Commons, May 30th and was referred to a committee. While the Scottish Liberals think the measure will not go very far this session, they are determined to show that the movement is a live one. The bill provides practically the same as did the Irish Home Rule Bill.

MEXICO NEGOTIATES BIG LOAN  
The Mexican Government has just completed the negotiation of a \$100,000,000 loan, for governmental purposes, on account of its national railway. The money comes from Paris.

## DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER



The domestic affairs of the duke and duchess of Westminster have been interesting English society.

ROYAL ACADEMY THREATENED  
A few nights ago the night watchman of the Royal Academy of London, discovered in a small room on the ground floor a cardboard box, filled with rags and saturated with oil. A number of wax tapers were found about the box, four of which were burning when the watchman discovered the box. The police suspect

Continued on Page Five

## "SCHOOL'S OUT"

"Come to Books," and "School's Out." The one brought us reluctantly, sometimes sullenly, in from play. In the broader sense it called us, glad of heart, from the toil of the fields and hills. How we yelled when the hoe, close on to the heels of the plow, had cut the last weed, rounded up the last hill of corn in the last row at the top of the steepest and highest hillside field—when corn was "laid by!" How we yelled! It was the signal that the long weeks of sweaty toil were ended. And how we scampered away to school when we heard the first call—"Come to Books!"

But we had our share of human nature, and we cheered and cheered again and stampeded homeward, the "treat"—striped sticks of candy—in mouth and hand at the word from the teacher, "School is Out."

The "treat" and always from the teacher to us—never from us to the teacher! Wonder what it meant! Treat y—of peace—no doubt, and the "sweets," the teacher's token of repentance for words and blows sometimes too harsh and too heavy in view of the hard and backless benches and his—her—want of skill and tact. Peace we proclaim it now at least—a lasting peace—and in sorrow for our own shortcomings and as our pledge we throw a bouquet back across the years.

No "commencement" then—simply "school is out." And it was out, indeed, to some—to many many boys and beautiful girls—glad, happy, joyous, because "school was out." The "come to books" of the returning Fall was headed out.

"The farm for me," said Sam—"The farm and 'Lindy.' I have had schooling enough; more than my father: besides a farmer don't need much education, and 'Lindy, she can cook all right, I guess."

"I already have a job," pleaded Joe. "None of the carpenters I know have been to school as much as I, and I can get along if they can. No more school for me," and Joe closed the door of the school on Lucy too.

To Sam and Joe it was merely, "school is out," but it spelled Commencement, tho' they knew it not—their commencement in a losing game. School for them was out too soon. Father's tracks led Sam to poverty when the locomotive broke the silence and there was no "new ground" to clear, no more timber to sell. And Joe soon had to yield to the mechanic, the draftsman, the architect—his schoolmates, some of them—who heeded the further call "to books." He is not doing the paying jobs now. They seek the hands trained in the schools.

In great conventions and in Legislatures and Congresses they often play a trick on time—turn the hands of the clock back in order to complete the work mapped out. No such trick can be played by Sam and 'Lindy, by Joe and Lucy. They may turn the hands of the clock back if they choose, but the hours of school fail to return, for "school is out."

But it is "commencement" now and not "school is out." And what a wealth of added meaning. School stands for something now—preparation; and life means more—a race course for the schooled, for the trained.

"School is out"—drudgery ended, leisure, pleasure, failure. Commencement—training secured, ready for the contest, activity, success.

## Commencement Day

Pleasant Day—Attentive Crowds—Splendid Program—Great Addresses—Trustees Meet.

Berea has rarely, if ever, experienced a more delightful Commencement Day than that of this year. The weather was ideal; clear, cool and beautiful.

The absence of the accustomed booths and fakers' stands, which remind one of the County Fair, rather than a College Commencement, added much to the spirit and dignity of the occasion.

As has been the case now for several successive years, the crowd was hardly so large as the previous year. However, it was large, and made up for any slight diminution in orderly conduct, splendid interest and general appearance. Each succeeding year witnesses a marked improvement in this respect.

Excellent attention was given the speakers and hearty applause indicated the deep appreciation of the excellent program.

The procession starting from Ladies Hall at 10 and the program began after the first gun at 8:30 a. m. After music by the College Band and invocation, the audience was first favored with an Agricultural Exhibit by five young graduates from the Agricultural Dept.

Next came the demonstration of a surgical operation in a home, by the graduate nurses, and the second gun at 9:00 a. m. then announced the part of the program given by the Normal Dept.

The Normal Dept. numbered thirty, and in their addresses on well chosen subjects made a splendid impression upon the audience.

The third gun announced the part

of the program given by the Collegiate Department—the Commencement proper. The graduates of the College Dept. numbered twenty, the largest in the history of the Department. Their addresses, both in thought and delivery were manifestations of real merit.

The total number of graduates from the various departments, Agriculture, Carpentry, Home Science, Nursing, Printing, Normal, Academy and College numbering 110.

The fourth gun fired at 11:40 a. m. and the remaining few minutes of the forenoon were taken up with the conferring of degrees, by President Frost, who greeted each class in a very cordial manner and in fitting phrases presented their diplomas and bade them God speed.

The afternoon program was well in keeping with the exercises of the forenoon. The audience was large and very attentive. Addresses were given by Rev. Grant Person, Newton, Massachusetts and Senator Webb of Tennessee.

The annual meeting of the Berea trustees took place Wednesday night and Thursday morning. Among those who attended were William R. Belnap, of Louisville, Kentucky, Thomas J. Asher, of Washtota, Mass., Herbert A. Wilder, of Newton, Mass., Thompson S. Burnham, of Richmond, Ky., Prof. Elmer A. Lyman, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Rev. Carl T. Michel, of Harlan, Ky., Rev. William E. Barton, D.D., of Chicago, Ill., John R. Rogers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., William Herndon, of Lancaster, Ky., and Rev. A. E. Thomson of Simpsonville, Ky.

## Berea College Alumni Association

The tenth reunion of the Berea College Alumni Association renewed many delightful associations and will be a pleasant memory to all who participated.

The public meeting was held on Tuesday night, June 3, in the Chapel. While these exercises were interesting, their undue length prevented a full appreciation of their good features.

Mrs. Wm. Davenport, of Louisville, very generously gave us two vocal solos, and also one at the alumni banquet. She possesses an exceedingly flexible and sympathetic voice, and her singing was a genuine treat. The Alumni address was given by

Hon. G. W. Auten of Akron, O. His subject being, "Duties of the Scholar in the Present Age." The question was very ably discussed and was greatly enjoyed by the large audience hearing him.

At 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the Alumni assembled at the college dining room, with husbands and wives. Pres. and Mrs. Frost, trustees and visiting friends of the institution, and partook first of a delicious and substantial menu, provided by those capable purveyors, Miss Moore and Miss Sperry.

Following this feast came the "feast of reason and flow of soul." The president of the association, Mr. Jas.

Continued on page five

## Mr. Roosevelt's Generous Act

Mr. Roosevelt was completely vindicated in the libel suit which closed, Saturday. After the plaintiff had rested, Editor Newitt went on the stand and made a retraction of his charges, saying that they were published in good faith, but that even before hearing the evidence, when he endeavored himself to substantiate the charges by sworn statements, he was satisfied that Mr. Roosevelt was never other than a sober man.

At this point the Colonel showed the generosity of his nature and said that his purpose in bringing the suit was forever to set at rest the slanderous reports and that he did not wish any damages, whereupon the jury returned a verdict of .06c. The judge, however, declaring the Colonel entitled from the evidence, to the full ten thousand dollars, but praised his generosity in waiving his just claim.

## Annual Meeting of Kentucky's Federation of Woman's Clubs

The 20th annual meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Woman's Clubs is being held at Middlesboro, June 10-13.

The 170 federated clubs were invited and extensive preparations were made for their reception. A special treat for the delegates was an auto ride over the Government road to Lincoln Memorial University at

Harroget, Tenn.

The Federation Daily was issued during the four days the Convention is in session, for the enlightenment of the members not in attendance.

Railroads have allowed reduced rates for delegates.

Mrs. J. R. Robertson and Mrs. E. Cornelius are Priscilla Club's representatives at this meeting.

## UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Lobby Against the Tariff—Snow in June—Death of Dr. Briggs—Volcanic Eruption in Alaska—Arbitration Treaties in Danger.

### LOBBY AGAINST THE TARIFF

The Senate investigating committee appointed to consider the tactics of a lobby formed to defeat tariff revision by the sugar, woolen and other interests too highly protected find evidence of doubtful methods, and are persistently pushing their investigation. Senators have been closely questioned, with the result that important clues have been gained that promise interesting future developments of the methods pursued to control a fake public sentiment through subsidized newspapers. It is suggested

Continued on Page Five

### CAPT. L. J. VAN SCHAICK



Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, U. S. A., recently received the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action. He won this high honor by desperate bravery during an engagement with a band of Moros in the Philippines.

Railroad Rates—Strawberry Shipment—K. P. A. at Olympian Springs—Hickman Dry—Gov. McCreary a Candidate—Daniel Boone Day—Extravagance in State Institutions.

### RAILROAD RATES

The decision of the Supreme Court on the matter of Railroad rates promises an equitable adjustment of Kentucky railroad questions. It means much for the prosperity of the State to have the question of rates fixed on a just basis.

### STRAWBERRY SHIPMENT

Warren County has shipped 155 cars of strawberries this season for which a high price was realized, making the value of the crop \$30,000 in excess of the crop of 1912 though the number of cars was thirty less.

### K. P. A. AT OLYMPIAN SPRINGS

The State Press Association held its meeting at Olympian Springs on June 9th.

The association was royally entertained at luncheon at Frankfort by the State Journal after which they were taken to Lexington in motor cars provided by their hosts.

The business session began at Olympian Springs, June 10th, where ample provision is made for a good time.

### HICKMAN DRY

Agents at Hickman are instructed not to deliver any liquor shipped by railroads as freight. A large consignment of beer was turned back.

### GOV. MCCREARY A CANDIDATE

Gov. McCreary has stated formally that he is a candidate for the nomination of the Democrats for U. S. Senator. He is confident that he will be elected if nominated.

### DANIEL BOONE DAY

June 7th was observed as Boone Day at Frankfort by the Historical Society. Why not elsewhere?

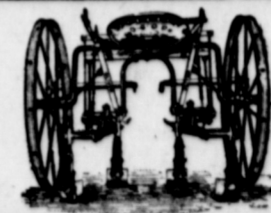
### EXTRAVAGANCE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

The management of Kentucky Children's Home Society is sharply criticized for extravagance and unwarranted expenditures by State Inspector and Examiner in his report to the Governor.

Eastern Kentucky Normal at Rich-

Continued on page five

# HUNGRY



for hard work in all kinds of soil—That's the **Oliver No. 1 Cultivator**—

Likes work and lots of it. A Cultivator that has all the good points—many of which are exclusively Oliver.

Light, easy to guide and easy to pull.

Built strong and rigid—hence long lived.

Well balanced and quickly adjustable—come in and see it, you will like it.

**CHRISMAN "The Furniture Man"**

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### A MARVELOUS AGE.

The other day a wireless operator out in the Pacific ocean heard voices 150 miles away. The explanation was offered that he had picked up scraps of conversation in a distant wireless telephone test.

The same day came news that an aviator had flown across the Mediterranean sea from Tunis, Africa, to Sicily, a distance of 160 miles.

A few months earlier it was reported from Paris that by a combination of the phonograph and moving pictures the audience not only saw, but heard, the actors on the screen. At about the same time it was cabled from London that moving pictures had been reproduced in natural colors without painting the films.

It is a marvelous age, just how marvelous we who live in it but dimly realize.

The currents of all past ages are meeting in this focal point of time. The dreams of seers and prophets are coming true. Things our great-grandfathers hardly dared imagine are today commonplace.

The writer has a sixteen-year-old boy who has a wireless apparatus, much of which he made himself, through which he picks up messages from ships hundreds of miles at sea.

What would have been a miracle to our fathers has become the plaything of our children.

What does all this mean for the future?

Reflect on the swift progress of the last twenty-five years and the swifter progress of the last ten years.

If advancement continues at ever increasing speed where may it not lead?

Tomorrow may we not speak through telephones without wires for hundreds or thousands of miles and not only hear our distant friend's voice, but see his speaking image before us?

Tomorrow may not the common means of travel be the airship?

The automobile has come in a score of years, the telephone in a lifetime, the railroad, telegraph and steamship in a century.

With the advance of science and surgery on the one hand and of psychology on the other may not disease be practically banished from the future man?

It is a privilege and an inspiration to live in an age like this.

It is a trumpet call to all the powers, hopes and aspirations within us.

### ONE WAY TO BE GOOD AMERICANS.

Why are fashions imported from Paris?

In the past few years most of the Paris styles have been monstrosities. They have been not only uncomfortable and absurd, but have verged on the indecent.

Moreover they have been ugly.

At last the worm has turned, as worms with even enough sense to squirm will do sooner or later.

There is now a widespread movement to design our own styles.

This is being promoted not only by an influential section of the press, but by big dressmaking and tailoring establishments and manufacturing houses.

New York designers have organized a society of American fashions for American women.

The hobble skirt and other Paris freaks have done their work. They have taught us to depend upon ourselves.

We have plenty of American designers, but they have been slavishly copying French models.

Our people have shown inventiveness, ingenuity and good taste in other lines, and there is no reason why they cannot do so in the matter of feminine apparel.

American men have their own fashions, and they are as well dressed as any men in the world.

The Paris fashions have dominated the feminine mind till now, but the end has come.

American women are adopting a new Declaration of Independence.

They have resolved to be free from the tyranny of foreign freak fashions. They are through with sartorial caricatures.

Hereafter we are to have American styles of common sense, appropriateness and beauty.

This is not only a movement of patriotism, but of economy and good taste.

There is individuality in dress as there is in color of eyes, hair, complexion and shape of figure.

There is also national individuality. Paris fashions may be all right for French women, but France is not America.

This is a young and growing nation. Decadence and degeneracy cannot set the pace for youth.

Let us have American fashions for American women.

### OUT OF THE DICTOGRAPH.

The landlord of our hotel is justified in charging an extra price, because he is put to the trouble and humiliation of living there all the time.

That dove of peace which flies so fast, we vow we'll catch it without fail. So, new and bigger guns we want to throw salt-peter on its tail.

Bill, the baggage man, says the advance agent is generally the smartest person in the troupe. He gets away off where he won't have to see any of the show.

Speaking of the way the innocent suffer, Little Willie Migs was chased two blocks by a near sighted man, who said Willie was making faces at him. Willie was only learning to play the jewsharp.

A man never gives up having his picture taken, in the hope that his looks have improved. But when anybody asks him for a picture to put in the paper he always selects one which shows his hair when he was ten years younger.

### IRRELEVANCIES.

A "beaut" is to a "beauty" what a "gent" is to a gentleman.

It takes ten years to write in English, twenty to think in English, and about one or two generations to feel in English.

No true sportsman will use a book of quotations. He will at least give the quotation the chance to escape afforded by a hazy memory.

The most discreet woman in the world would like to "put her foot in it" when she sees a Cinderella-like slipper about three sizes too small for her.

The highest title a business man can secure is "captain of industry." The real generalship can only be found in those who manage to get along without work.

The scientists predict that in a few billion years the world will grow cold. By putting the event in the future the scientists give proof they have never suffered marked financial reverses.

### QUAKER QUIPS.

A man who sells his experience for less than he paid for it is a failure.

It's all right to appreciate the good things of life, but don't be one of them.

A woman's clothes are generally on her mind, even when they are on her back.

If you would stand well with the ladies you must give them your seat in a crowded car.

The average girl is terribly disappointed if a fellow doesn't go to the dogs after she has refused him.

The Cynical Bachelor rises to remark that the proper time for a man to marry is when he hasn't anything else to worry him.—Philadelphia Record.

If you censure your friend for every fault he commits there will come a time when you will have no friends to censure.

## Prepare to Prevent Fourth of July Accidents

In the June Woman's Home Companion appears an interesting editorial calling attention to the fact that it is time to begin to prepare for the prevention of Fourth of July accidents. Last year in the United States 41 persons were killed by fireworks on July fourth and 947 were injured, but the number is steadily decreasing. Following is an extract from the editorial:

"Now is a good time to talk seriously with the boy about the Fourth of July. You know that the old kind of celebration was a nation-wide massacre; you know the terrible menace in the big firecracker and the

blank cartridges. But the boy may not know; there are many boys who will never know. The boy wants the noise-making engines with an intensity of desire few grown-up folks can fully understand. He looks upon the possession of fire-works on the Fourth of July not as a privilege but as a right—a right established by tradition. There are many fathers who sympathize with the youngsters' feeling; they can remember what firecrackers and blank cartridges meant to them, and they hate to deny their sons a great pleasure. These well-meaning, mistaken fathers have to be educated too."

## CLUBS WERE TRUMPS

FROM JUDGE.

He looked like a gentleman gone to seed. Though patched and frayed as to clothing, he was immaculate both in dress and person. He sat upon the kitchen doorstep, shelling peas. His expression betokened reconciled despair.

"Be so kind," he said meekly, but emphatically, "as not to utter the word club to me, sir. The inducements that could tempt me to join any kind of association whatever do not exist."

Before saying more, he glanced apprehensively over his shoulder. Then he explained in a low tone:

"To clubs are due all my misfortunes; and I endure sufficient, I assure you. When I was a young man—and that seems centuries ago—this village passed through an epidemic of clubs. How or why the pestilence broke out, no one knows. But suddenly every one was forming them, joining them, canvassing for them. There was the Farmers' club, the Housewives' club, the Card club, the Glee club and a score of others. Every organization had its badge, and some of my neighbors proudly wore five or six."

"At that time I was just young enough to know all about life, and I was certain that it offered no prize like personal liberty. Consequently I was a confirmed bachelor—and rather prone to boast of it. I fear. My associates were all young men who proclaimed loudly that they scorned the female sex. Each had been most cruelly rejected by some false-hearted charmer, and when they organized the Bachelors' club the receipt of one rejection at least was made a qualification for membership. I was eager to join, but this excluded me."

"Isn't there a way to get around the rule?" I asked Lon Pendleton, president.

"No," he replied. "We mustn't begin that way. Don't try to get around it—just qualify."

"Propose to some one?"

"Certainly."

"Suppose I am accepted?"

"You needn't be afraid of that," he replied; then, noticing my look, lamely added, "select some one who doesn't like you, I mean."

"That was easily done. Salina Briggs and I had been sworn enemies since we went barefooted to the district school. She was bigger than the teacher then, and I called her Jumbo. She retaliated by calling me Whiffet. The years that had added to her bulk and coarseness had left me undersized, but a gentleman and (hem!) a scholar."

He sent a quick, sensitive glance into my eyes, and I bowed gravely.

"Whenever we chanced to pass on the street, she would make some audible remark about me, to raise the laughter of the congenial friends around her, and her vulgar laugh would raise above them all and follow me farthest."

"Loathing her as I did, nothing except my great desire to join the Bachelors' club could have made me address her—let alone upon such a subject. But in those days when I want-

ed a thing I 'went it blind,' as the saying is. Moreover, I was sure that Salina would consider my proposal a joke—perhaps the result of a wager—and this I knew would enrage her beyond measure."

He was silent so long, gazing miserably into space, that I was obliged to speak to him. He looked up pathetically and whispered:

"She said yes."

"And you—" I ventured.

"I am a gentleman," he returned, and I nodded.

"If it isn't—er" I began, after a long pause.

"Not at all," he answered. "She was made to join the Matrons' club, that's all."

Before I could utter a word of sympathy, an untidy head appeared at the door and a coarse voice cried:

"John Henneery, be them peas done yet?"

And as I passed through the gate I heard in gentle and refined tones:

"No, Salina; they'll be done in a minute."

Wife Who Is Past Redemption.

"Dar ain't no hope for muh wife," with a downward infection remarked old Brother Roorback. "De lady is done headed straight for de Pit o' Tawment, and dar ain't no resumption for her. She's gone!"

"She's a Campbellite, sah, whilst I's a shoutin' Meferdist, muhsef. Well, dis mawnin' at breakfast we got to 'spittin' bout de merits o' dem two creeds, and I says: 'W'y, looky, yuh, Lady! 'As a mattuh o' fact dem fetch-taken Campbellites ain't got no sense, and I kin prove it!' She was up-pou'n' de syrup on her buckwheat cakes at de time. 'If dey had any sense dey wouldn't be Campb'illites!' says I. And how did she answer de sockdologer? Huh!—she grabbed up dem cakes wid de syrup on 'em and slapped 'em in muh face! Yassah!—slung de whole drippin' bizness right smack in muh countenance! And I isn't gwine to show her de urror o' her ways no mo', needer. She's dess hatter go down to det pit widout muh 'sistance; and I hopes 'twill be a lesson to her, too, sah!"

Wonder What Made Her Do It?  
"A very singular incident happened at the theater last night."  
"Yes? What was it?"  
"A beautiful girl came in wearing a gorgeous gown."  
"But what was singular about that?"  
"Why, she came in fully fifteen minutes before it was time for the show to begin."

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.  
Eating Fruit.  
The prevailing notion that fruit should be used rather as a dessert or eaten between meals and that it cannot serve as a substantial diet is an error. Much harm is done by the mixing of fruits with heavier foods, especially with meat and beans and milk, and acid fruit with milk and cereals and potatoes. Good physical as well as mental work has been done on an exclusive diet of bananas and apples.



Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

### ALCOHOL A CRIME PRODUCER

When Taken in Large Quantities Digestive Organs Are Deranged and Other Harm Is Wrought.

"When alcohol is taken habitually in large quantities," says Professor Brubaker in his physiology, published last year, "it deranges the activities of the digestive organs, lowers the body temperature, impairs muscle power, lessens the resistance to depressing external conditions, diminishes the capacity for sustained work, and leads to the development of structural changes in the connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord and other organs."

Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, a lecturer at the Boston University School of Medicine, quoting the above in a recent public address, said:

"It is this structural change in the brain produced by alcohol which interests us from the standpoint of the criminologist. We have seen that slight changes in the brain structures, such as pressure from depressed fragments of bone or even adhesions of membranes, may produce marked effects upon temperament and judgment. Alcohol and other powerful poisons are like a depressed fracture of the skull; the longer they continue to exert their pressure the more impossible does it become to restore the brain to a normal condition. Eventually the brain tissue undergoes irreparable changes, and the possessor is an abnormal man with possible criminal tendencies."

"Were our government to license certain men to go about the streets and crack on the head with a club a stipulated number of men, and were that blow gauged sufficiently accurate to produce in each instance a depressed fracture of the skull in each victim, he or the government would be doing no more to create criminals, idiots, invalids and paupers than we are now doing by licensing certain men to sell alcohol to a stipulated number of men whose brain tissue will not stand the assaults of repeated doses of alcohol."

"We need to be re-educated upon the subject of alcoholism and the textbook from which we should learn the new facts should have the title, 'Alcoholism is a disease and like all other preventable disease it must and shall be eradicated.' Then it behooves physicians, teachers, educators, judges, jurists, legislators and parents to carry on a campaign of education which shall be so enlightening that a normal person would no more think of taking alcohol into his system than he would think of taking typhoid or tuberculosis or syphilis germs."

### WHEN DRINKER SAW HIMSELF

Verbatim Report of Conversation Young Man of Fine Family Had With Friend Who Reforms Him.

A young man of fine family, with splendid gifts, heedless of the pleadings of friends, was going down fast through drink.

A friend of his, seated near him in a restaurant one evening, overheard a conversation which he was having with his companion. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs, which, in his sober moments, he would never have revealed. The friend, being a court stenographer, took a full report of every word he said, and the next day sent him a copy. In less than ten minutes in he came, exclaiming, "What is this?"

"A stenographic report of your monologue at the restaurant last evening," said his friend.

"Did I really talk like that?" he asked faintly.

"I assure you it is an absolutely verbatim report," was the reply.

Turning pale he walked out. He never drank another drop.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA

Immense Quantities of Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Absinthe Sent to the Dark Continent.

Amount of liquor passing Medeira, a port of registry, for the coast of Africa, in one week: 28,000 cases of whisky, 30,000 cases of brandy, 30,000 cases of Old Tom, 36,000 barrels of rum, 800,000 demijohns of rum, 24,000 butts of rum, 15,000 barrels of absinthe, 960,000 cases of gin.

In Sierra Leone during one-fourth of a year 250 tons of liquors were unloaded at a "dry town" to be transported to towns of the interior.

### What's in the Glass?

You have heard of the snake in the grass. My boy,

Of the terrible snake in the grass; But now you must know,

Man's deadliest foe Is the venomous snake in the glass.

Alas! The venomous snake in the glass.

—John G. Saxe.

### Right or Wrong.

We believe that what is physically wrong can never be morally right, what is morally wrong can never be legally right, what is legally wrong can never be politically right.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR JUNE 15

JACOB BEFORE PHARAOH

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 47:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—"To them that love God all things work together for good." Rom. 8:28, R. V.

I. Joseph and Jacob, vv. 1-6. Joseph's meeting with his aged father is a beautiful picture. Again Judah comes into prominence as a sort of ambassador in leading the old man into this new land and to present him before his son, who now is exalted so highly among the rulers of the earth. In this he is a prophecy of that day when the descendants of Jacob shall gather before Him "whom they pierced." Joseph does not await their coming but "went up to meet them" (46:29) as they passed through the province of Goshen.

It is true that Jacob and his sons came to Egypt at Pharaoh's personal invitation (45:17, 18), yet there were sufficient reasons why Joseph might have been ashamed of, or fearful to associate with, these his kinsmen. His father was a plain countryman. His brothers were not an altogether reputable crowd. And, further, they were shepherds and "every shepherd is an abomination unto the Egyptians" (46:34). But they are his brethren and he was glad to confess them even as Christ will gladly confess us.

### Joseph's Great Wisdom.

We have here another evidence of Joseph's great wisdom in that he commands them to remain in Goshen while he goes before them unto Pharaoh to prepare the way. Even so not all are to come at once into Pharaoh's presence (47:2). In Acts 4:13 we read that this cavalcade consisted of three score and fifteen souls, though this probably did not include slaves and other dependents. It is very significant that Joseph secures Goshen for his kinsfolk. It was near to himself (45:10); it was separated from all unnecessary contact with the Egyptians (v. 34) and it was a place superior to all others for them as herdsmen (v. 6). Joseph anticipates Pharaoh's question (v. 3) and gave his brothers instruction how to answer, but they seem to have gone somewhat beyond in that they make request that they might dwell in Goshen. Joseph charged them to speak of themselves as keepers of cattle.

II. Jacob and Pharaoh, vv. 7-12. Pharaoh does not seem to be overly enthusiastic over these five brothers whom Joseph presented (v. 5). Aside from the fact that they were Joseph's brothers, there was nothing to commend them. No more have we anything to commend us in the sight of God except that we are Christ's brethren; though that is an abundance.

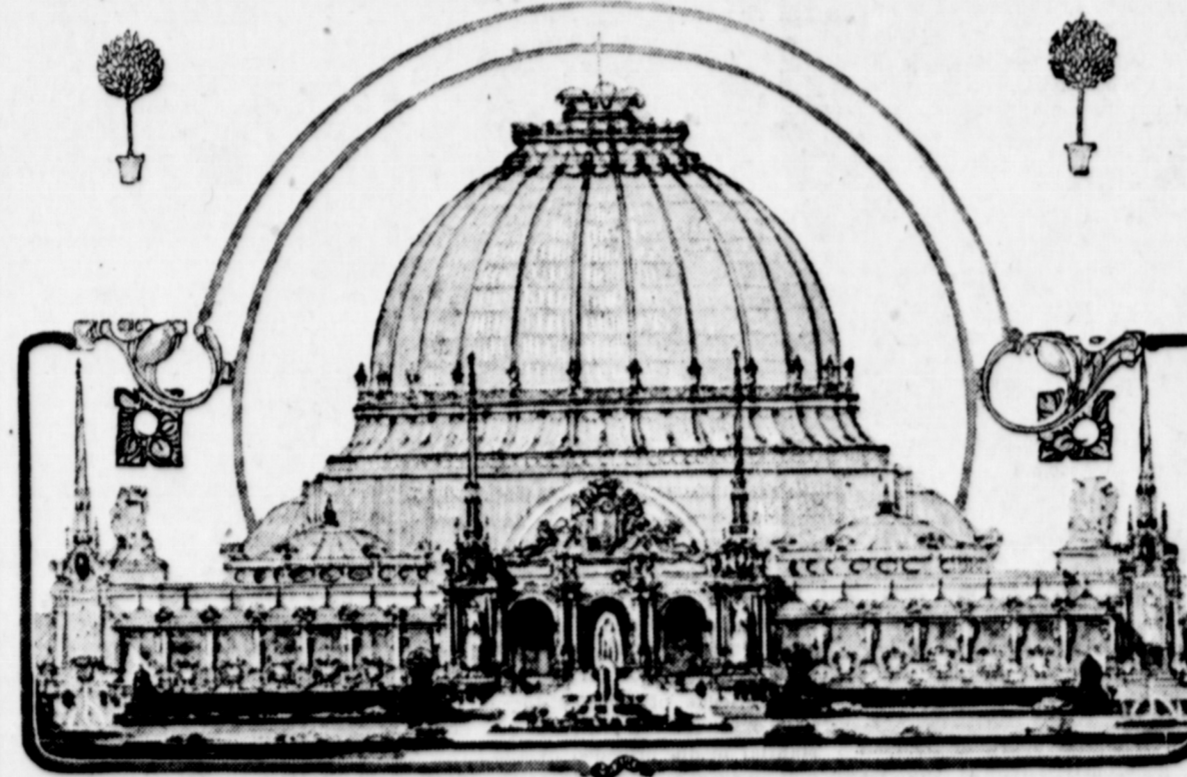
### Pharaoh and Jacob.

The picture of old Jacob in the presence of Pharaoh is striking in one respect at least, the fact that he who came to this land for the blessing of the sustenance of life, should bless Pharaoh. Jacob conferred upon Pharaoh in his blessing more than Pharaoh conferred upon Jacob by the opening of all Egypt to himself and his family. This act upon the part of Jacob is suggestive of the dignity of age, and significant in its revelation of Jacob's relation to, and knowledge of, the purposes of God. Pharaoh inquires as to Jacob's age and he replies that his "pilgrimage" had been 120 years. He who had entered into all the rights of the birthright and the blessings of God's covenant people, exercised those rights when he stands before the great Pharaoh. He had caught the truth that an earthly life is but a pilgrimage.

Conclusion. Not included in our lesson, but in this section, we have set before us Joseph's administration of the affairs of Egypt which give us further insight into the greatness of this man. In the close of the lesson proper, verses 11-12, there is presented to us Joseph's provision for his father and his brethren. This is a type of Christ in His care for us. In the midst of dangers (Jno. 10:10, 28) and famine, and misunderstanding He is ever near. Joseph is now satisfied for he has "own near unto him. Jesus Christ is longing that we may be with Him in this place which He has gone to prepare for us, John 14:2, 17, 24, though He has not left us comfortless during these days of separation, John 14:23. Joseph fed his brothers on the best the land afforded (v. 11), even so we may have the old corn (Josh. 5:11) and the new wine (Prov. 3:9, 10). We thus see how God is working out a "dry town" to be transported to towns of the interior.

Taken away from the peril into which Judah fell (chapter 38), and the threatened famine, also from the hostility of the other shepherd races among whom they dwell, they are brought into Egypt and are there separated and yet supplied as God's plan develops and they become big enough and ready to be led back into their promised possession—Canaan. God's plan works for both the immediate and the ultimate. The true value of any experience is not within the experience of the hour. The exile of today is the princely possessor of tomorrow.

## PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



Copyright, 1915, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The building will be 630x299 feet and will be one of the most notable structures of the kind ever built, being composed almost entirely of glass; set in the west end of the south garden, opposite the Palace of Education, its glittering dome, 165 feet high, will be seen as one of the striking features by those who enter the exposition from the tropical south garden.

## How Can They Get to School?

**W**Henever any one speaks of the consolidation of several schools the above question is at once asked, as though it settled the whole matter for all time to come. There is an almost universal feeling against consolidation in many rural districts. There is a feeling that the children should get to school as their parents and grandparents did.

In several sections where consolidated schools have been established in this state (and there are many such sections at this writing) the pupils go



GOING TO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL IN MASON COUNTY.

back and forth to school on the interurban cars. Naturally, this plan is a very great success. In other sections where there are no trolley lines wagons are used. Some of these wagons are built to accommodate as many as twenty children, so that the cost of transportation per child is not great after the original investment in the wagon is taken out.

"Too expensive," some one says. Well, that depends on what you mean



TRANSPORTATION TO GREENDALE SCHOOL, FAYETTE CO.

by expensive. It may cost a little more money to get the children to and from school, but there will be fewer colds and coughs to contend with. There will be fewer children behind in their studies because they could not get to school on account of the weather. It is at least worth looking into, especially as some neighborhoods in the state are using transportation with great success and satisfaction to the general public.

## COUNTRY CHILD'S DAY NOW IS HERE

Parents and Teachers Prepare For Newer Life.

ERECT MODERN SCHOOLS.

Up to Date Building and Equipment Mean Added Interest to Both Teachers and Scholars in Educational Matters—A Model School Near Louisville With Domestic Science Room.

Wherever people are thinking definitely about the future they realize that the child is the greatest problem with which the state has to deal because it is the state's greatest asset. This is especially true in the rural districts, and both teachers and parents are getting ready for the newer life that promises to develop within the next twenty-five years or sooner.

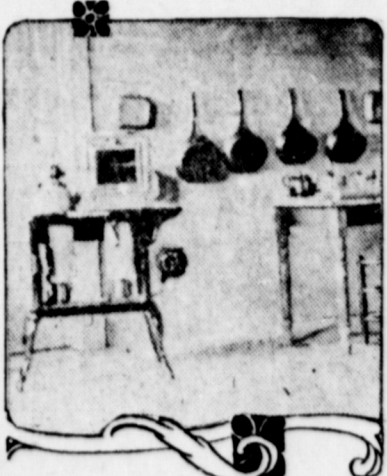
Four miles out of Louisville on one of the main turnpikes, where for years



THE SCHOOL, DISTRICT 51, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

the people had been thoroughly satisfied with a poor schoolhouse and a poorer playground, a new building has gone up. This building was made possible by the district levying a special fifteen cent tax for two years and securing the help of the county board of education. When the public began to understand what was taking place it rallied to the support of the new school. This was made very plain when the Southern Brick and Tile company, which had a large plant in the neighborhood, added an extra acre of ground to the acre already secured by the trustee for the district.

The moment one enters the beautiful brick building with its soft green roof that harmonizes with the surroundings it is evident that it is an up to date school with a modern school equipment, for a sanitary drinking fountain is the first thing that catches the eye. The building has two beautiful schoolrooms perfectly lighted and equipped with modern single desks. Two ample cloakrooms are immediately in front of the classrooms and open into the main hall, while at one end of the building there is a cozy rest room for teachers and pupils, with a light, pleasant little library. Both of the classrooms are arranged so that they may be turned into one huge room, while the teachers' platform can be joined and become a stage with the library and rest room as dressing rooms for the same. This simple



DOMESTIC SCIENCE ROOM.

device makes it possible to use the school for entertainments and as a perfect social center for the community.

Down in the big, airy basement is the modern heating plant, a gasoline engine and tank that supplies the water for the building. In this same basement there are two big rooms, one of which is equipped with twelve work benches for the manual training class. The other room of the basement is equipped to handle a class of eight girls in domestic science.

It might seem in looking over this school, with its perfect equipment and its splendid grounds, its huge cistern and its deep well, to furnish perfect drinking water for the children, as if the cost would have been excessive. Yet the whole equipment, including gasoline engine, domestic science outfit, manual training benches and tools, cost only \$5,750.

There is one final point that should be touched and touched upon deftly, and that is the effect of this building and equipment upon the two teachers. Last season when they realized that this dream was to come true they both went to a summer school, one taking a summer course in domestic science, the other in manual training.

## The Open Window

A Medical Inspector of the Philadelphia Public Schools, with the cooperation of teachers and parents, recently made an experiment to determine the value of cold fresh air in school rooms, which was reported in the American Journal of Public Health. He opened the windows at top and bottom and kept them open throughout the winter. The room was shut off from the heating plant of the building except on the occasional days when the temperature fell below forty-five degrees; but the children of course wore extra wraps and had frequent drills and exercises.

Week by week during the fall and winter and spring this physician weighed and examined the pupils, watched their study and their play, and compared their progress and health and scholarship with that of pupils in another room of the same building. In that other room, the pupils were of the same grade, and of about the same number, but the room was heated and ventilated according to the usual methods. The pupils in both rooms were normal healthy children from the same kind of homes, so that the test was as fair, accurate and searching as possible.

At the end the Inspector found

that the pupils in the open-window room had gained in weight on an average more than twice as much as those in the warm air room. The pupils in the open room kept wholly free from colds, and were much more regular in attendance than the others. They were also more alert, free from day-dreaming, quicker to learn, needed less review work, and were better behaved. In health and happiness, in development both of mind and body, the children of the room with open windows had a clear advantage over the others.

In these days, the gospel of sunshine and pure air ought to need little preaching. Most of us accept it, but we do not always practice the doctrine that we believe in and preach. This Philadelphia experiment lay not in giving the Open-Air treatment to sick children—which everyone approves; it lay in giving to well children some of the good things that Nature intended them to enjoy, and in demonstrating to the school officials and parents the advantages of lower school-room temperatures.

As a result the School Board recognized their value, has authorized the establishment of Open-Window Classes in several Philadelphia schools.

## American Woman Is Now Slave to Dress

By IDA M. TARBELL, Author and Lecturer

**W**HAT IT ALL AMOUNTS TO IS THAT THE INSTINCT FOR ORNAMENT HAS GOTTEN THE UPPER HAND OF THE GREAT BODY OF AMERICAN WOMEN. WE HAVE FAILED SO FAR TO DEVELOP STANDARDS OF TASTE, FITNESS AND QUALITY, STRONG, SURE AND GOOD ENOUGH EFFECTUALLY TO IMPOSE THEMSELVES.

\*\*\*

There is NO NATIONAL TASTE IN DRESS. There is only admirable skill in adapting fashions made in other countries. There is no national sense of restraint and proportion. There is NO NATIONAL SENSE OF EQUALITY. Even the rich today in this country wear imitation laces.

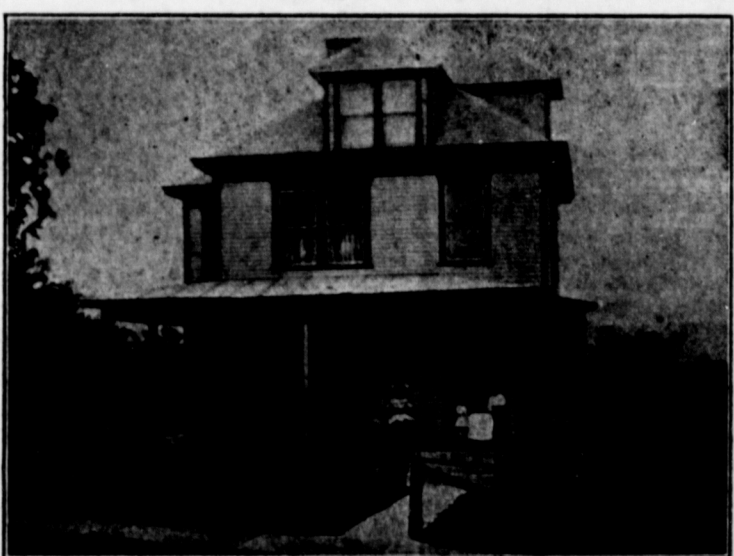
The effect of this is a bewildering restlessness in costume. The peach basket hat, hobble skirt, slippers in the street, is a case in point. From every side this is bad, defeating its own purpose, CORRUPTING NATIONAL TASTE AND WASTING NATIONAL SUBSTANCE.

The very heart of the question of clothes of the American woman is IMITATION. We are not engaged in an effort to work out individuality in dress.

This habit of buying poor imitations does not end in a girl's life with her clothes. When she marries she CARRIES IT INTO HER HOME. Cheap decoration, not real furnishing, is the keynote of all she touches. Has all this no relation to the national prosperity—to the cost of living? This production of shoddy cloth, cotton laces, cheap furniture—what is it but WASTE? WASTE OF LABOR AND MATERIAL.

\*\*\*

TIME AND MONEY AND STRENGTH MIGHT HAVE BEEN TURNED TO PRODUCING THINGS OF PERMANENT VALUE.



This beautiful property lies on the south side of Chestnut Street, Berea, Kentucky, the lot being 60x200 feet, fronted by a concrete walk; a concrete basement under the whole house; arranged for furnace heat; house also fitted for gas lights.

The house is constructed of good material and is well built. It has double floors, the top floor being of hardwood handsomely finished. The first floor rooms are finished in hardwood, the second in hard pine. The building is also storm sheeted and is plastered thruout with patent wood fiber plaster. There are three beautiful tiled grates with oak mantels with large french plate mirrors.

The water supply is from a deep bored well on the back porch. This is a most beautiful home. We are going to sell it if we can. Any one wanting a good home in Berea with an opportunity to send his children to school will find it to his advantage to write to Bicknell & Harris at once. We will be delighted to give prices on this property or any which we have. And we like to have calls also for we can show better than we can describe the property.

There have been some good bargains in the way of vacant lots and residence properties sold on Jackson Street recently. We have still some splendid offers to make—properties running in prices from \$500.00 up to \$4000.00 right in Berea and just out of Berea. We should be pleased to have any one take up the matter with us.

Yours very truly,

BICKNELL & HARRIS,

Berea, - - - - - Kentucky

## SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

### 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial. FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

### 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

### 3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

### 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

### 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

### 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

## Questions Answered

**BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS.** Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

**OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY,** with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

**PERSONAL EXPENSES** for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

**LIVING EXPENSES** are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

**SCHOOL FEES** are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

**PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE,** Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee . . . . .	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room . . . . .	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks . . . . .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913 . . . . .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913 . . . . .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term . . . . .	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance . . . . .	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee . . . . .	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room . . . . .	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks . . . . .	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913 . . . . .	20.00	22.20	23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11 '14 . . . . .	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term . . . . .	29.00	31.20	32.20
If paid in advance . . . . .	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70

\*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

### Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting . . . . .	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) . . . . .	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) . . . . .	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography . . . . .	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument . . . . .	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each . . . . .	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,  
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank &amp; Trust Co.

## DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock  
INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

## North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.

BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

## South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

## Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

## South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

## North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

E. E. Adams' son and niece, from Richmond visited with Mrs. Sallie Adams and daughters last week.

Everett Adams spent Sunday and Monday with home folks at Richmond. Mrs. Sallie Hanson's niece, Pearl Bastin, from Lexington is visiting with her this week.

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seehler and Banner bugles now on the floor at Welch's. (ad.)

John Welch, Mrs. Welch, the Misses Mary Fee and Hilda Welch, Dr. Botkin, wife and sister, Sallie, spent the day at High Bridge, Tuesday.

Jack Woods who has been attending school at Lexington stopped over in Berea on his way home last week.

Hoosier wheat drills now at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. T. J. Coyte, wife and daughter and Mrs. Benge from Oklahoma spent Monday with relatives at Paint Lick.

John B. Richardson has returned to his home in Hamilton, O., after a two weeks visit with relatives in Berea. McCormick mowers, rakes and cultivators at Welch's. (ad.)

U. B. Roberts while slicing meat with his meat cutter accidentally cut two of his fingers entirely off and a third nearly off. We are very sorry that such a misfortune should come to Mr. Roberts.

FOR RENT: Two houses, 5 and 7 rooms for \$7.50 and \$8.50 per month. See S. B. Combs.

Jack Laswell and wife from Brush Creek visited with relatives in Berea last week.

Mrs. Maggie Ogg and daughter, Lucy, were Richmond visitors, Saturday.

Wallace Adams and wife from Wildie visited with his mother, Mrs. Sallie Adams, last week.

LOST: Monday, a pair of eye glasses with gold chain. Reward. M. L. Spink. Mr. Joel Park from Richmond was a Berea visitor last week.

Miss Sallie Botkin of London is visiting with Dr. and Mrs. Botkin this week.

Mrs. Clayton Crump of Lexington spent from Monday until Saturday on last week with relatives in Berea.

Mrs. James Dougherty of Valley View, Ky., visited during Commencement week with relatives in town.

Miss Laura Spence returned to her home last Thursday after spending several days in Berea.

Miss Nettie Oldham is making an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Miss Bertha King spent from Thursday until Sunday in Pineville, with relatives.

Mrs. L. K. Flanery left Saturday for a short visit with her daughter, Mrs. M. Gabbard, at Hamilton, O. She will also visit her son, John, at the Elmwood Place before returning.

Mrs. Eb Spink, of Jacksonville, Ill., spent Commencement and a few days following visiting with her son, M. L. Spink, and family.

Miss Christine Hanson of Hamilton, O., is visiting relatives for a few days in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick entertained a large number of people, Saturday evening, in honor of Miss Dick and Miss Mine, of Harrison, O., who have been visiting them for the past week.

Rev. Keltch and family left last Thursday for Bears' Knob, where they are to spend the summer.

Mrs. Nettie Mann of Cleveland is making an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette.

The Misses Maude Parker and Brookshire of Lexington, Ky., were visitors in Berea last week.

Miss Ida Lewis who has been at the Sanitarium at Battle Creek for the past year returned home last Tuesday.

Who is the next lucky man? The pivot beam Brown cultivator for \$27.50 at Welch's. (ad.)

Mrs. Godbey, mother of Mrs. C. D. Lewis, left for her home at Moreland, Ky., last Friday, after spending several days with her daughter and family.

FOR SALE: An extra good milk cow. W. A. Ogg, Phone 117-2 rings. (ad.)

Mr. R. B. Doe and son have been in Simpsonville, this week attending the Commencement exercises of Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

The Misses Blanche Wilson, Nettie Scrivner and Pearl Hill visited with friends near Paint Lick from Thursday until Sunday.

FOR SALE: House and three improved lots. Hydrant and fine well in yard.—G. W. Hook, Elm St. Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Margaret Ogg who has done such faithful and efficient work in Welch's Dry Goods Department for a number of years has accepted a position as matron of Witherspoon College at Buckhorn, Ky., and will take up her work there next month. Miss Floy Blazer takes her place at Welch's. The Misses Sarah and Dora Ely left the first of the week for a ten days visit with relatives in Virginia.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Weber" at Welch's.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Vaughn are visiting with Mr. Vaughn's parents near Berea for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Baker and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Eli Baker the first of the week.

Miss Forrest M. Harp is visiting relatives in McKee this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer of McKee visited Mr. Farmer's brother, W. J. Farmer, during Commencement.

Dr. A. F. Cornelius, after spending a few days in Berea, accompanied by his sister, Miss Grace Lee, returned to Craftsville, Wednesday of last week. Miss Cornelius will extend her visit at Craftsville until the last of this week.

Miss Lou Phillips of Wildie is spending several days with Miss Ella Adams.

Mrs. H. C. Woolf who recently underwent an operation at the College Hospital for appendicitis is almost well again.

Mr. Gran Hays is spending this week on business in Rockcastle Co. Mr. and Mrs. Hise Davis of Livingston, Ky., were visitors to Berea Commencement day.

Mr. S. T. Mitchell, traveling salesman for Swift and Co., is in Berea for a few days.

Mr. Arthur Hall left, Monday of this week, for his home at Stone, Ky.

Mr. Douglas Roberts, who has for some time been in the employ of Swift and Co., at Chicago, is visiting for a few weeks with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts.

Mr. Gilbert Reynolds of McWhorter, Laurel County, visited the Commencement exercises and left Berea last Friday for Owsley County in the interest of his son, W. R. Reynolds for State Representative of Clay, Jackson and Owsley counties.

Mr. J. H. Jackson who has been confined to his bed with a severe cold is able to resume his work.

Henry Lawson formerly of this place who now lives at Mansfield, Ill., was in town, Saturday. He returned home, Sunday, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. McCollum.

Mrs. Henry Gardner of Salyersville has been visiting with Mrs. Tarlton Combs, Mrs. Simon Muncy and other friends during Commencement.

Mr. D. W. Jackson and daughter, Geneva, visited with the former parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, last week.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson and son, Cecil, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Black at Speedwell this week.

Miss Vivian Eckler, after visiting with home folks at Cynthiana, Ky., since last Wednesday, returned, Monday and entered Summer School.

Miss Helen Olson who for the past ten days has been in the College Hospital suffering from an attack of appendicitis, left, Monday night, for her home at Elizabethtown, Tenn.

## HARTS NEWS

Harts, June 8.—Wm. Powell who has been so sick for two weeks is improving slowly.

Mrs. Tom McQueen is better.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lake are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl that arrived at their home, Saturday night.

Our prayer meeting which is being carried along by Mr. Johnston is progressing nicely.

Mrs. J. E. Hammond of Disputanta visited home folks during Commencement.

Bradley Lake visited his brother, who is very sick, Sunday.

Wade Coyle returned to the Railroad where he has been to work.

Joe VanWinkle's family has moved.

Miss Jennie Smith of Valley View is visiting her grandfather, Tom Dougherty.

Miss Doty Jones and Mr. Quiber Logsdon were married, Thursday. We wish them much happiness.

## HICKORY PLAINS ITEMS

Hickory Plains, June 2.—There will be preaching at the Children's day exercises and all day basket picnic at Hickory Plains, Sunday, June 15th. Everybody invited.

Mr. Henry Burdette and family of Lexington are here visiting relatives during Commencement week.

Mrs. Carrie Cornelson and Miss Ida Maupin visited Mrs. Dillard Anderson at Whites Station, Friday.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson was married to Mr. Elmer Osborne of Harlan County last week.

## LOST

On Monday night or Tuesday morning a gold cuff link with initials "M."

## GO TO

"The Stores That Made  
Berea Famous"WE THE DIFFERENCE  
Welch's

The Messrs Carter Robinson and Waldo Davison were in Richmond on business trip last Friday.

Mr. Dean Slagle, clerk in The Citizen office for the past two years, left on the midnight train, Monday, for his home at Bakersville, N. C. Mr. Slagle will return to Berea in Sept. and graduate from the College Dept. next year.

Mr. Philip Davidson left, Sunday, for Bethlehem, N. H., where he will spend the summer.

Miss Freda Roache who is now attending the Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati, returned, Friday accompanied by Miss Neva Chrisman, who is to take a six weeks study in the Conservatory.

Mrs. Dr. Showers who is a physician to the Women's College at Meridian, Miss., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Roberts with whom she lived as a student in years past.

C. J. engraved on it. Any one finding it please notify Mrs. J. H. Jackson on Boone St.

Two diamond-shaped beauty pins in a small blue box on Center St. near southeast corner of Main and Center Sts., Commencement day. Finder please return to Prof. C. L. Lewis, Berea, Ky., and receive reward.

## HORSE STOLEN

A sorrel mare, six years old, white spot in forehead about the size of a dollar, 15 1-2 hands high, an extra saddle mare of light, quick step has several scars on left hind leg, cut by wire, has a few white hairs on left jaw. Taken Monday night, June 2, from my home in Owsley County. Was seen Commencement day at Berea. Liberal reward offered for the mare in addition to the \$50 reward offered by the State for the thief. W. St. Clair Hogg, Tully Ky.

## FOR SALE CHESTNUT SHINGLES

I have several hundred thousand chestnut shingles and can ship on short notice. Write or call or phone for prices. H. H. Wood, Wildie, Ky.

## DINNER PARTY

The class of '13 were delightfully entertained at dinner at Ladies Hall Commencement day by Miss Welch and Prof. Croner who have been honorary members of the class during the year and have added to the enjoyment of the class parties and helped to foster the class spirit.

HOME TOWN  
HELPS

## PROFIT IN PUBLIC PARKS

Superintendent Parker Proposes to Make Entire System of Hartford, Conn., Self Supporting.

George A. Parker, superintendent of parks of Hartford, Conn., proposes to make an entire city park system self supporting without in any way curtailing the freedom of its use by all citizens, but on the other hand increasing its usefulness. His experience started when he conducted a refectory in one of the parks, believing that by increasing the quality and quantity of the supplies, adding to the wages of waitress and employing a manager there would be no profit. He was surprised to find a profit of more than \$1,200 the first year. Lighting and heating an old sheep fold near a skating pond and supplying hot drinks and sandwiches at from one to seven cents, he produced returns paying for all the service rendered and in part for keeping the ice free from snow.

A suggestion on a visit to a Kansas City park led Mr. Parker to plan a building nearly 400 feet in length for dances, moving pictures, bowling alley, refectory and auditorium, at a cost of \$10,000. He assumed that the average time spent in recreation by a citizen is five hours, and determined that Hartford's 100,000 population spends \$8,000 to \$10,000 a day for its recreation, including theaters, games, saloons, lectures and churches; that the cost per recreation hour was two cents in Hartford, though in some cities it was as low as one cent.

If Hartford people should spend only one-fifth of their recreation time in municipal recreation centers, or 100,000 hours at two cents an hour, the income could be \$2,000 a day. Refectory supplies cost 55 per cent. of the income, the service 25 per cent., and the profit is 20 per cent., or \$400 a day, which is more than the estimated cost of maintenance of the entire park system, outside of these money making features.

## NEW OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED

South Carolina Town Advertises for City Manager to Oversee All Public Work.

As far as our knowledge goes the city of Sumter, S. C., is justified in claiming that it has introduced "a new and coming profession," states Scientific American. Through the secretary of its chamber of commerce, that enterprising community of 10,000 people has announced that applications will be received for the office of city manager of Sumter. From the brief summary of the requirements for this office we gather that the applicant should be competent to oversee public work, such as paving, lighting, water supply and so forth, that an engineer would be preferred; that he must state what has been his previous experience in municipal work and that he will have complete administrative control of the city, subject to the approval of a board of three elected commissioners.

The announcement concludes by designating this as "a splendid chance for the right man to make a record in a new and coming profession; since this is the first time that a permanent charter position of this sort has been created in the United States."

## Pruning Young Street Trees.

Young street trees are very generally insufficiently pruned and very few are pruned at time of planting, though many merit such treatment. At one year of age nearly all young trees are too top-heavy and should be heavily pruned. In deciduous trees a sapling ready for planting should look like a hoe handle—just a mere club and at one year be cut back to branches, but little if any more than a foot long. If every tree had five cents' worth of pruning during each of the first two years after planting, it would prove far better than 50 cents' worth the fifth year. "As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined" is as applicable to street trees as to any other. Allow but short annual gains in length of branches when young and they will sustain any weight of top when aged.

## All Had Stopped.

The following conversation was overheard in a certain market recently:

In response to a question as to the time of day one old lady rather rudely advised her companion to "look at the clock."

"I have done so," was the reply, "an' it's stopped."

"Stopped?" ejaculated the other, glancing up in her turn. "Aye, so it is. What's come to the clocks? I've one at home, an' it's stopped, too. There must be an epidemic among clocks just now."

"Epidemic, indeed," came the response. "You ought to come to my house an' then you might talk about epidemics."

"What? Is your clock stopped as well?"

"Rather," was the grim reply. "I've a watch, three sons, two clocks an' an old man all stopped."

## SEXTON-JACKSON

Mr. Montgomery Jackson and Miss Lizzie Sexton, both of Berea, were married at the home of Rev. Keltch, June 4th.

The wedding was quite a surprise to their many friends.

## FAREWELL SOCIAL

The class of '13 could not say goodbye to Berea without one more class picnic, so, early Thursday morning they assembled at Ladies Hall and slipped away to the creek where they cooked their breakfast, made pictures and enjoyed their last confidential chats with each other. It was hard for the class to say goodbye to each other but the friendships formed during the past years will continue into the future and "The bond of love will hold fast, when away, when away."



When it comes to Meats and Groceries of all kinds.

Palace Meat Market and Grocery

U. B. ROBERTS, Proprietor.  
Coyle Building, Main St. Phone 57The  
Racket  
StoreSEE CLARKSTON FOR  
Deering Mowing Machines  
and Rakes

MAIN STREET, near Bank

## W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely Stand

For all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.

FREE TROUSERS  
OR VEST

For a short time only we are offering with every Suit or every Coat and Trousers a FREE Fancy Vest or a FREE Pair of Trousers made to your measure by

The Globe Tailoring Co.  
Cincinnati

Every garment is backed by the rigid guarantee of the makers. Take advantage of this NOW.

500 Patterns to Select from  
Prices \$20 to \$40

Let Us Take Your Measure To-day

HAYES &amp; GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA.

KENTUCKY

## THE UNIVERSAL MENACE.

The housefly causes 100,000 deaths a year and does a property damage of \$12,000,000. The fly travels only 1,500 feet and delights in a liquid diet. When he finds something that he likes better than his latest meal he disgorges.

One pair of flies beginning in May will breed 143,675 bushels by September. The time will come when it will be considered more disgraceful to have flies in our homes than it is now to have bedbugs.

If flies were as large as cows we would not have one in the land. Unfortunately our indifference to their disease breeding activities is as large as the pests themselves are small.

The extermination of the fly will follow the observing of the old rule that **CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.**

## FACTS ABOUT FLIES.

Flies make milk impure. Flies do nothing but harm. Flies are wholesale murderers. Flies bring summer complaint. Flies cause epidemics of disease. Flies do not belong in this town. Flies find nothing too filthy to eat. Flies spread the hookworm disease. Flies kill 100,000 people in this country every year. Flies carry death about on their hairy legs and wings. Flies cost the United States \$500,000,000 annually. Flies are responsible for the majority of deaths among children.

## HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

**Fighting Pneumonia.** You don't get pneumonia in the open air. It gets you in the closed room. Fresh air and good ventilation are the best means of warding off pneumonia.

## THE CITIZEN REPRINTS

Wise subscribers of The Citizen keep Scrap books in which they paste some of the valuable articles as they appear from week to week. Very often we have calls for back numbers containing particular things which are prized and valued. It is our expectation that each number will contain at least one article which is worth the price of a year's subscription.

The following leaflets and booklets are kept in stock and will be mailed to any address for the following prices plus 1 cent for postage:

Intensive Farming by Prof. F. O. Clark, 2 cents.

God's work in Rural Districts, by Dr. Wilson, 2 cents.

Political Ideals, by Geo. W. Cable, 2 cents.

Health Hints, by Dr. R. H. Cowley, 1 cent.

Discoveries in Education, by Pres. Frost, 2 cents.

The Pearl of Great Price, by Pres. Frost, 2 cents.

Treasures of Youth, by Pres. Frost, 2 cents.

Nail and Hammer Sermon, No. 1, by Pres. Frost, 2 cents.

Nail and Hammer Sermon, No. 2, by Pres. Frost, 2 cents.

Nail and Hammer Sermon, No. 3, by Pres. Frost, 2 cents.

The Young Man and College Life, by Senator Albert J. Beveridge, 2 cents.

A Woman in the Making, by Miss Bowersox, 2 cents.

These booklets can be had at The Citizen office.

## VAUGHN-HILLIARD

The Methodist parsonage at Ramsey, Tenn., was the scene of a very pretty wedding on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 4th, when Rev. C. D. Hilliard gave in marriage his daughter, Eunice, to Marshall Everett Vaughn.

The marriage altar was artistically decorated with ferns, cut flowers and sweet jasmine. The wedding march was rendered by Miss Lena Dunlap, while R. M. Hilliard, brother of the bride, and Miss Donna Fulghum, as bridesmaid, preceded the bride and bridegroom to the altar, where they were met by the father of the bride, and the Methodist Episcopal ring ceremony was solemnized.

Sweet strains of music were softly played throughout the ceremony.

The bride was prettily attired in a tailored suit of Bluebird Blue, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and valley lilies.

The bridesmaid wore white crepe de chine over pink and carried white and pink carnations.

The attendants were presented with Bluebird Blue pins and tie-clasps.

After congratulations and best wishes the bride and groom left for Kentucky, the home of the groom.

The visiting guests were Misses Donna Fulghum, Lena Dunlap and Mrs. S. J. Harris, of Newbern; Messrs. R. M. Hilliard, of Hickman, C. D. Hilliard, of Memphis, and Moss Hilliard, of Clinton, Ky.

A number of home friends were present at the wedding. — Clipping from Newbern Tennessean.

## BEREA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Continued from First Page

M. Racer, '93, made a happy and successful toastmaster. Dr. Barton's address to the incoming classes fairly scintillated with its humor, noteworthy toasts were delivered by Rev. H. G. Person and Senator Webb, while the more recent members of the association contributed responses and music to the delightful occasion. Mr. Edwin Fee in his "Reminiscences" carried us back 60 years, to the time when Rev. John G. Fee came to the Berea ridge. His tributes to his father, in other and the early workers in the institution were most interesting and touching. He also displayed some beautiful old daguerotypes of his family and one of his mother, and original copies of some valuable deeds connected with the purchase of land for the college in those early days. The business meeting, which followed, closed this successful meeting of the Alumni Association.

The following persons were in attendance:

Mr. Ralph Rogers, '75.  
Mr. Edward F. White, '81.  
Dr. W. E. Barton, '85.  
Mrs. L. V. Dodge, '87.  
Dr. Jas. Bond, '82.  
Mr. Geo. W. Auten, '97.  
Dean Matheny, '98.  
Dr. Frank Ewers, '01.  
Mr. Jas. M. Racer, '03.  
Prof. Ellis Seale, '04.  
Mr. Geo. R. Roberts, '04.  
Mr. Frank Livingston, '05.  
Mrs. P. Corneliuss, '05.  
Mrs. W. G. Best, '05.  
Miss Ethel Todd, '05.  
Miss E. K. Corwin, '05.  
Prof. F. O. Clark, '08.  
Miss Laura Cravens, '09.  
Mr. Alfred Meese, '09.  
Miss Lillian Tutill, '10.  
Miss May Harrison, '10.  
Miss Lillian Ambrose, '10.  
Mrs. Vergil Schroder, '10.  
Mr. D. O. Bowman, '10.  
Mr. E. A. Thomson, '10.  
Miss Fern Sinker, '11.  
Mr. G. W. Clark, '11.  
Mr. C. B. Linsley, '11.  
Mr. A. D. Todd, '12.  
Mr. Horace Caldwell, '12.  
Mr. W. A. Adams, '12.  
Mr. Jack Warrington, '12.

## PHI DELTA SOCIETY BANQUET TO THE ALUMNI

To turn indoors into "out-of-doors" is the well nigh impossible achievement of the committee in charge of the banquet of the Phi Delta Society who transformed the upper dining room of Ladies Hall into a scene of sylvan beauty and charm. The two hundred guests sat under the boughs of the leafy oak wondering whether they were under the blue sky over-sparring the forest or under a possible roof.

The occasion was memorable. The tables beautiful in arrangement and decorations, the animation of a throng of guests in festive array, the strains of an embowed orchestra, all meted to create a scene of beauty unsurpassed in the annals of Berea Societies.

Preceding the banquet was a spirited reception in the parlors enlivened with orchestral selections and refreshments beautifully served by the Misses Herietta Beecher, Marcum, Mayfield and Maud Bowman.

After the diners were seated in the banquet hall the following preliminary program was presented:

## Charms of Spring

Supplication and Invocation, President Frost.

Bursting Buds, Ground's Mass Procession, Quartet.

Bass, Philip N. Davison; Second Tenor, Arvid O. Siler; Baritone, Alexander C. Kerr; First Tenor, Arlie E. McGuire; Piano, Mrs. Chas. Burdette, Miss Margaret Todd.

Cock Robin, Toastmaster, Claude C. Anderson.

April Showers, Welcome Address, Louis Ka'nosh.

Flowers and Ferns, Alumni Response, James M. Racer.

A Wandering Nymph, Soprano Solo, Miss Emma Sweetland.

## State To Establish Nurseries

Two nurseries for the growth of forest tree seedlings and transplants will be started in the near future, one near Frankfort, Ky., and the other on twenty-five acres of land belonging to the State Fair at Louisville. The State Board of Forestry at its quarterly meeting on April 21st, made arrangements to undertake this work. It will cost about \$750 each to establish the nurseries and the stock from them will be furnished to the people of the state at cost in order to encourage the reforestation of cut-over areas and waste lands. These nurseries are projects which will be of great benefit to the people of the State and within a very short time will be self-supporting.

## Mid-Summer Delights

The menu presented kept the diners interested for an hour or more in a satisfactory manner. Succeeding this came the speakers as follows, in response to the summons of Claude Anderson, the toastmaster:

## Autumnal Reveries

The Distant Waterfall, Amaranthus, Orchestra.

Our Cooling Doves, To the Phi Delta Girls, J. Orlando Bowman.

Jack-in-the-Pulpits, Response to Phi Delta Boys, Miss Blanche Nicola.

The Chattering Squirrel, Bewildered, Waldo B. Davison.

Katy-did Chorus, We Meet Again, Quartet.

The Giant Oak, Address, William C. Barton, D.D.

Balmey Breezes, Our Strong Band, Phi Delta Boys (standing).

To this list of speakers was added Senator Webb of Tennessee who made a witty and brilliant speech that with the strong address of Dr. Barton made a deep impression.

Phi Delta is to be congratulated on a most efficient committee of arrangement who gave a most successful and delightful evening and made the Alumni Banquet of 1913 a memorable affair.

## LETTER TO PRESIDENT FROST

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1913.

My dear Dr. Frost:

Tarrying somewhat on the way I did not reach Philadelphia until Wednesday, nor my desk until today. I wish I might have remained in Berea until yesterday, but my brief stay has been not only a recreation, but as well an inspiration. Truly you are doing a great work, and scattering blessing far and wide. My little visit in your home was a pleasure unalloyed, and one that will not be forgotten. If it is possible the next time, will be sent.

My desk is piled with an accumulation of correspondence; much of it, I fear, will call for searches thru our library and elsewhere. I am in arrears all round, and I leave for England in July. But I will do the best I can.

May our Father give you strength and wisdom commensurate to your tasks.

Sincerely Yours,

Joseph Brown Turner.

## THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS

An enthusiastic meeting of the Camp Fire Girls was held recently and a new group was organized, calling themselves "The Pocahontas Girls."

Miss Hilda Welch was chosen guardian and the following girls became members:

Marje Bowers—Minnehaha.

Della Holliday—Iroquois.

Susie Holliday—Nino.

Mildred Hudson—Nita.

Rebecca Muncy—Hiawatha.

Doppie Ogg—Arrowwanna.

Susan Porter—Cheyenne.

Alice Stowe—Iola.

Mae Stowe—Cataya.

Mae Todd—Juanita.

Lucy Holliday and Carol Edwards are to become members at the next meeting.

## CLASS OF '10

The members of the class of '10 who have been in Berea for the Alumni Reunion have been having some good times together.

Among the things they have enjoyed are, dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Steegrod Commencement day, breakfast by the creek, Thursday morning, a dinner at Boone Tavern and a walk to Robes Mountain.

## ADAMS-MUNTZ

Mr. Harlan Muntz and Miss Lela Adams were married, June 5th, at Richmond, Ky.

Mr. Muntz is from Berry, Ky., and was a Sophomore of the College Dept. last year.

Miss Adams was a student of the Academy Dept. two years ago. She is formerly of Kentucky but has been living at La Pryor, Tex., for some time.

Several of their student friends were present at the marriage. Their many friends wish them much success and happiness.

## DELIGHTFUL DINNER PARTY

Mrs. Hardin Golden entertained a delightful dinner party at her hospitable home on Center St. Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Dr. H. D. Showers of Meridian, Miss, and Mr. Douglas Roberts of Chicago.

Mrs. Golden was handsomely assisted in the entertainment by Mrs. Harry Prather and Miss Carrie Prather.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

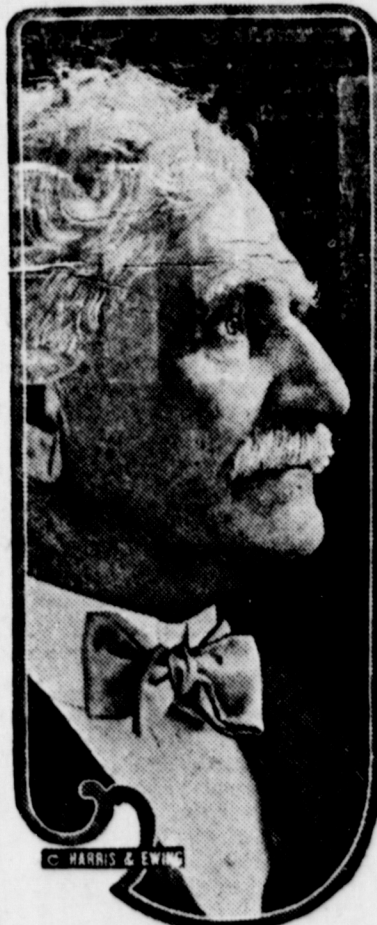
mond also comes in for severe censure in the matter of expenditures not authorized by statute, which vary from the purchase of a farm for \$11,800 to buying 15 sweaters for the football team for three dollars each.

## UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

that Congress require a registration and adulteration of the interests they represent on the part of any who attempt in the future, to influence Congressional legislation.

## J. THOMPSON BAKER



J. Thompson Baker is the new congressman from the Second district of New Jersey. He is a Democrat and a native of Pennsylvania.

## SNOW IN JUNE

A snow fall occurred at Chicago last week, Friday. Record breaking cold weather for June is the report.

## THE

## Berea National Bank.

No. 8435

Report of the condition of THE BEREA NATIONAL BANK, at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, June 4, 1913.

## RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$116,081.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,916.41
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	25,000.00
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	7,200.00
Other Real Estate owned	3,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	35,682.88
Checks and other Cash Items	666.81
Notes of other National Banks	2,495.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickles and Cents	170.23
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	4,905.05
Legal-tender notes	2,424.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	1,250.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,791.51</b>

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	2,695.80
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	127,995.71
Certified checks	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,791.51</b>

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier,

Correct—Attest: John W. Welch, J. J. Branaman, D. N. Welch, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1913.

G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.

from various sections this week.

## DEATH OF DR. BRIGGS

Rev. C. A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary New York, died, June 8th. He had completed forty years as teacher in that institution.

## VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN ALASKA

The volcanoes of Alaska are getting into activity. Several are in a state of eruption, emitting flames and dense volumes of smoke, visible for many miles.

## ARBITRATION TREATIES IN DANGER

Unless a change of sentiment takes place in the Senate soon, there is danger that the compulsory arbitration treaties that have been in force the past five years with twenty-four nations may not be renewed.

## WORLD NEWS

Continued from First Page

that militant suffragettes are responsible for the plot.

## DESTRUCTIVE CAMPAIGN RESUMED

The London suffragettes have again gone on the war-path, starting upon their campaign of destruction by setting fire to the letters in the Lewis-ham branch post office. Many letters were destroyed before the flames were extinguished.

This snow imprisons me; my foolish feet

Refuse to wander on these slippery ways,

And I am prone to sigh for summer days;

But when I hear the children on the street

Shouting with laughter in their winter's glee,

My soul is glad that not alone for me

Were all things made; else might the children lose

Half their year's joy—if it were mine to choose.

## FOR SUPERINTENDENT

There are 103 teachers employed in the county schools of Madison County. Each one is vitally interested in who will be the next County Superintendent.

Prof. Harvey H. Brock who is actively canvassing for this office, was a county and High School teacher for years and is in touch and sympathy with every phase of the teachers work. (ad)

## BULL GORED OWNER.

Akron, O.—William Wagoner, 35 years old, wealthy Summit county farmer, was gored to death by an angry bull. Wagoner and a farm hand were walking through a field when the animal charged them. The bull first rushed the employee, who jumped behind a tree. Wagoner, attempting to save his companion, was caught on the horns of the ferocious animal and was trampled and gored when he fell to the ground. The farm hand rushed to a barn, where he secured a gun. Three shots were fired into the bull's body, and it fell, but in the death struggle the animal regained its feet and gored Wagoner, who was already so seriously injured that he died a few moments later.

## SHOOTS HIS ASSAILANT.

Evansville, Ind.—In a quarrel on the steamer Gillette, Harry Pullen, the engineer, 26 years old, attacked Guy Baynes, white, deck hand, aged 19 years, and Baynes took Pullen's revolver from him and shot him in the temple and right arm. Pullen may die. Baynes is under arrest.

## You'd Be Willing to Give \$1000.00

If your family could be under a safe roof during one thunder-storm.

Let us cover your dwelling with our Genuine Double-twist, Solid, Cross lock Metal Roofing.—Let us Gutter your buildings. Let us put up Conductors scientifically—your property will be protected against Storm, Rain, Snow, Fire, Lightning for the next 50 years.

Insist that the house in which your children go to church and school be protected with one of our weather proof combinations.

## BEREA SCHOOL OF ROOFING

New Campus, Berea, Ky.

Phone, Office 7—Home 181. On Saturday Afternoon in Office.

If you aim to cover your building with Wood, Slate, Paper or Metal, let us talk it over. It won't cost you one cent, and may save you dollars.

Write to Prof. Lengfeller now, or see him.

## Money-Saving Power Lies in Intelligent Buying

## STUDY THE FORMULA OF Hanna's Green Seal Paint

AND YOU WILL FIND IT RIGHT

Spreading Power • Durability and Beauty combined

SOLD BY

J. D. CLARKSTON, Berea, Kentucky.



# His Rise to Power

BY HENRY RUSSELL MILLER



## Read of This Stirring Battle Against Civic Evils That Are, and For the Honor and Justice That Should Everywhere Prevail

### SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a partisan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jeremy Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgusts John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine's peril in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine, and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and goes Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and flees. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and is rejected. He praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine. John and Katherine meet.

She still thinks John a follower of impossible ideals. He loses in his fight for cleanliness in state politics and falls ill. Murchell offers financial aid to the Dunmeades.

John recovers and continues his fight, aided by Haig. In the Steel City he meets Katherine, who is courted by Gregg, a financially successful man.

He slouches back in his chair, half closing his eyes as though he were very tired. He sat for several minutes without speaking, forgetting that Sackett's time was precious. Sackett, too, seemed to have forgotten this important fact. He was wringing his brow over the problem, what means to devise to induce an old, pigheaded, betrayed minister to remain in the service in a minor capacity. He was too shrewd to argue. For many years he had had intimate knowledge of Murchell's inflexibility.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he began at last. "I'll see Sherrod and—"

Senator Murchell looked up sharply, as though he had forgotten the other's

presence. "I'm through. I've earned a rest, and my health's gone back on me. I'm going back to the farm to raise potatoes—the farmer vote crop has petered out. And if I ever do come back into politics I'll make my own terms."

He nodded a careless goodbye and went slowly out of the office. Apparently he had forgotten to shake hands. Sackett did not remind him of the omission. He remained with the impression of having beheld a broken hence harmless, old man.

### CHAPTER XIV. History.

IT was characteristic of Murchell to give the world no inkling of his illness. He was supposed to be sulking over his defeat. Not until after the fact did the surgeons, unable to refuse the opportunity for self advertisement, announce that a critical operation had been performed from which there were hopes of a partial recovery. Interest in his condition persisted—extraordinarily, considering that he was out of politics.

When his convalescence permitted it he was removed to New Chelsea. That community, as you may believe, was properly excited, intrusively interested and somewhat apprehensive lest he pass unseasonably into the beyond and rob it of the distinction of being his "legal residence." John Dunmeade, as a collaborator in this disaster, was made to feel a sudden atmospheric frigidity and was led into further sorrowful reflections on the fickleness of the public. Murchell in very ungracious fashion kept himself secluded from his neighbors and the stream of pilgrims that knocked at his gates. Their plaints were divers. Sherrod was too arbitrary, he was too lax, he permitted himself and his friends to shake the plum trees of the cities so vigorously as to court failure of the crop, he greedily refused to divide the plums. From which it will appear that Sherrod, even thus early in his ministry, showed an incomplete mastery of the subtle science of suiting the word to the man. Murchell was urged to intervene, to resist, to destroy. For one and all he had only the irritable iteration, "I am out of politics." But the pilgrimages continued.

In the midst of this uncertainty the Michigan railroad began secretly to undermine the Steel City, that hitherto impregnable fortress of the rival monarch. And John Dunmeade's announcement was made that, whether renominated as district attorney or not, he would be a candidate, anti-Sherrod and anti-Murchell, for the gubernatorial nomination. Jerry Brent was already well into a campaign for the opposition nomination, theretofore regarded as an empty honor.

We may not go so far as to declare that Miss Roberta turned the course of history. But it is certain that she was first to foresee, though not with her bones, the fork of the road. So touching were the pictures presented to her of Murchell's illness that at length, after a protracted struggle with herself, her heart relented. She filled a basket with homemade comestibles designed to tempt the appetite of the most jaded invalid. This basket on her arm, she set out, on a day when the March wind blustered and stung her face, toward Murchell's home.

She found Murchell reading before an open fire, his cheeks slightly pale and sunken, but his eyes clear and bright. He rose, with an ease that did not betoken approaching dissolution, to relieve her of the basket, shaking hands warmly.

"I'm very glad to see you, Roberta. Take a chair."

She seated herself primly. "You don't look as bad as they say." She observed him suspiciously.

"Roberta," he said lugubriously, "the doctors tell me that even with the best of care I can live only a few years and that's thanks to my good constitution."

"A few years!" she sniffed. "What did you expect, at your time of life?"

He thought it wise to change the subject and hurriedly leaned over, raised the napkin and peered into the basket.

"Why! Did you bring all these for me, Roberta? That was very thoughtful of you."

"I guess you don't need them. Pretending to be sick to get people's sympathy because you've been beaten."

He smiled, not in amusement, at her asperity. "It's like you to cover up a kind act with sharp words. What an escape the men had that you wouldn't marry!"

"There weren't any to escape."

"Yes, there were. I remember that. You were what they call a beauty, weren't you? Why," he asked in sudden curiosity, "didn't you marry some one of them?"

"Because," she said simply, "you

were too busy being in love with Anne Dunmeade to notice me."

"Oh? I—why, Roberta?" He stared at her blankly. Then his manner quickly softened. She perceived the change and drew herself up even more stiffly, if that were possible. Her lips straightened in a severe, thin line.

"You needn't be sorry for me. I have been glad I escaped, ever since I found out the kind of man you were. I'd have made a man out of you."

"I guess," he smiled grimly, "you'd have found it a hard job, as you seem to measure men. But I guess you could have, if any one could."

She turned on him in a little unexpected gust of fierceness. "But not the kind of man you are! Not a coward to quit fighting the very first time you are beaten. I thought you were one when you left your regiment before Gettysburg, but I excused you on the plea that we needed men at home too. But now—Her unfinished sentence was eloquent.

His astonishment was genuine. "Oh! I believed you thought me a bad man. You ought to be glad I was beaten."

"But John says you're a better man than Sherrod."

"Only," Murchell amended, shrewdly guessing, "he put it that Sherrod is a worse man than I am, didn't he? I don't believe I'm a coward. A few months ago I did intend to quit—I was very tired and my sickness was coming on. But now—Roberta, can you keep a secret?"

"I've kept one for forty years."

"So you have! Well, the other day I got my doctor to tell me the things I must eat and must not eat to keep alive as long as possible and then told him to go to the devil. Roberta, it was the first time I've sworn since I joined the church."

Miss Roberta kept her smiles for rare occasions. "I wish I could have heard you." Which concession she immediately negated by adding, "I suppose you're going to do the same kind of thing over again."

"Roberta, you're the most consistently inconsistent person in the world. You mean am I going to turn reformer? You can't teach an old dog new tricks."

"Not if he doesn't want to learn, I expect."

She rose to go. He followed her example, though urging her to remain. She went a few steps toward the door, then suddenly turned and walked back to face him.

"Why don't you help John?"

It was his turn to stiffen angrily. "You ask that after the way he attacked me and created a sentiment against me that paved the way for Sherrod to beat me? He's responsible for Sherrod's getting on top, do you know that? I gave him a chance five years ago, and he wouldn't take it. I will do nothing for him."

"And besides," he added more mildly, "he wouldn't let me help him in the only way I could."

"I wasn't thinking of him. He doesn't need you. You need him."

His astonishment was genuine as she left. He went to a window where he could watch her, still stiffly upright as a grenadier, breasting the March gale. He tried to recall how she had appeared when she was young, for she, too, all unknown to him, must have marked a phase in the life of the young man who once had been. When she had passed out of sight he returned to his chair.

His book was forgotten.

The Hon. G. Washington Jenkins had been of the faithful at a time when heresy was profitable; hence his tall, Lincoln-like figure was one of the few that were not turned inhospitably away from Murchell's door.

He was in New Chelsea a few days after Miss Roberta's neighborly errand. "Wash," asked the senator abruptly, "how'd you like to be a candidate for governor?"

"I'd like it," said Wash honestly.

"Suppose," Murchell suggested, "you begin a campaign for delegates. We could use the delegates, even if we couldn't use you," he added thoughtfully.

The congressman smiled faintly. They discussed the matter at length.

As Jenkins was leaving, his host remarked earnestly, "Hereafter consult only with Greene. Don't come here. I'm out of politics."

Neither gentleman smiled.

When the Honorable Jenkins returned to Washington, he reluctantly admitted to an interrogative reporter: "No, I'm afraid the senator is in a bad way. I don't think he'll ever go back into politics."

Of John Heath you have never heard. Unhonored and unsung until this hour, he has remained in that shadowy obscurity for which he was designed. And no man ever saw him.

It was at a crucial time for those whom this chronicle concerns when Jerry Brent and John Dunmeade were marching from Dan to Beersheba and back and laboring, with a patience worthy of larger results, to rally the slender hosts of reform; when Stephen Hampden was risking his all in one wild throw for vast fortune and Warren Blake was following that daring example; when the Consolidated Coal company was making many happy by declaring a dividend of 7 per cent.

In the kingdom things were awry. The rival monarch was thundering at the gates. Worse still, there was disaffection in the very source of confusion. In the army. And the minister in power chose this hour—to get drunk! Anxious glances were being cast toward the deposed minister in his self exalted exile. Royal messengers were being sent galloping post-haste to him to urge him, with fine, unconscious irony, for the sake of past favor, to speak the word that would re-

store concord among the mutinous regiments. But the ominous silence continued unbroken.

At such a juncture, we say, John Heath stepped in to deflect the course of history.

Came to the exile, not many days after Miss Roberta, a messenger not under royal seal. Secretary, we may call him, to the new minister, having carried favor by desertion of the old. He was visibly perturbed and would not desist from his importunities until admitted to the presence of the exile. Even then, such was his feverish haste, he did not notice in his host, as Miss Roberta had done, a vigor inconsistent with certain rumors rife. He plunged at once into the matter in hand.

"We've got Sherrod locked up in a room at the hotel. He's drunk as a lord and threatens to throw himself into the river!"

"Well—let him!" said Murchell, grimly heartless.

"But," cried the messenger, "it may be something to bring on a revolution that will sweep us all—Sherrod, Parrott, me—you—off the face of the earth."

"I," responded Murchell calmly, "am out of politics and don't care. What do you want me to do?"

"Come with me to the capital, find what's wrong and straighten it out."

"Go to Parrott."

"Parrott's a fourflusher. This is critical."

"I won't do it. It's trouble of your own making. Get yourselves out of it."

The messenger sprang to his feet and began to pace the floor swiftly. He assumed to instruct a master. With wild gesticulation and passionate phrase he sketched the impending calamity. The times were ripe for a revolution. These unutterable fools, Dunmeade and Brent, with their incessant clack about bosses and graft, were getting the people stirred up. There was trouble in the air—he, the speaker, could feel it. The organization was falling to pieces.

"Do you think," Murchell inquired calmly, "Sherrod's short in his accounts?"

"I don't know. There are books I can't see without exciting suspicion. And I can't get nothing out of him."

The swift pacing ceased abruptly. The messenger confronted Murchell.

"Who," he demanded, "is John Heath?"

"I don't know," answered Murchell truthfully.

"Within less than two years he has received from the state more'n nine hundred thousand dollars for special services."

"Nine hundred thousand dollars! What is John Heath?"

"I don't know. But I think he may be—"

The messenger flopped into his chair, helping himself, uninvited, to a cigar. Murchell, as though taking up a task that the other had left unfinished, rose and in his turn began to pace the floor. After a few minutes he went out of the room, still without speaking. He did not reappear for almost a quarter of an hour. But then he wore a hat and an overcoat and was carrying a light leather grip.

"Come along," he commanded. "The back's waiting."

The guest went along with alacrity.

When they had reached the Steel City and had changed cars for the capital train Murchell went to their stateroom and was soon, to all outward appearances, sound asleep.

At that mystic hour which we are told is the darkest of all two men were sitting in a hotel room. One, Watkins, sat stretched out before the dying fire, yawning wistfully for the sleep of which twenty-four hours' guard duty had robbed him. A litter of newspapers on the floor around him showed how he had beguiled the slow vigil.

The other, Sherrod, was slouched in a rocker by the table, head drooping forward on his breast and hands hanging inertly at his sides. The red rimmed eyeballs were half closed. Drunk evidently, and more than that. Occasionally his lips moved; senseless mutterings came from them.

Steps along the hall, and there was a guarded knock at the door. He opened a cautious crack, peeped out and then threw it open eagerly. Murchell and the messenger entered. Watkins seized Murchell's hand joyfully.

"Thank the Lord!" he exclaimed. "I couldn't have stood it much longer."

Sherrod seemed to hear the voice. He opened his eyes and stared at the newcomers glassily. Then a lightning flash of intelligence seemed to penetrate his stupor.

"Murchell!"

He managed to stagger to his feet. Then a last wave of drunkenness swept over him. He fell, sprawling, unconscious on the floor.

"He ought," said Murchell, "to have a Turkish bath."

### CHAPTER XV.

John Heath Makes Restitution.

TEN hours later Sherrod opened his eyes. He started up, with a groan, and beheld the man who sat by the window. The man—Murchell—heard the movement and came to the bedside. He stood looking down pitilessly at the half-reckless sick man. Sherrod stared back, with bewildered, fearful eyes, for a moment. Then, with another groan, he fell back. His parched lips tried to frame a question, but nothing came of the effort save a dry, croaking sound.

Then Murchell spoke. "Who," he demanded, "is John Heath?"

A spasm of fear even more acute contracted Sherrod's face.

"What do you—know?"

"Who," Murchell repeated, still in the pitiless tone—"who is John Heath?"

"He is—the political account."

"Of which you're the receiving end?" Sherrod's lips formed a soundless "Yes."

"How much are you short?"

"Nine hundred thousand dollars."

"What have you got to show for it?"

"Some securities—oil stocks."

"What?"

"Three hundred thousand—about. I don't know—exactly."

"Where are they?"

"In my private safe at the office."

Murchell turned sharply and left the room. Almost at once he was back, accompanied by Watkins. "Give Watkins the combination," he commanded.

There was another moment of hesitation, of inward struggle. But a great



"Who," he demanded, "is John Heath?"

fear was upon Sherrod, swallowing up even hate and anger. He mumbled the combination.

"Have you got that, Watkins? Then you and Paine fetch here all the securities in the safe. Everything you can find. Be quick."

Watkins obeyed, as promptly and unquestioningly as the soldier on the field of battle obeys his superior officer. As he went he found time to wonder how the impression had ever got abroad that this man of instant decision, of crisp orders, was a useless victim of the decrepitude of age.

"What?" Sherrod quavered, "are you going to do?"

Murchell shook his arm free. "I am going to get you out of the middle you have got yourself into, you—He left the sentence uncompleted, as though he could think of no adequate epithet.

Sherrod gaped foolishly, trying to comprehend the incomprehensible—that the man above him, who least of all the world owed him service, would lift him over the impasse around which no way appeared. Then suddenly he broke into tears and mumbled babbled—explanations, contrition, gratitude, promises mingling disconnectedly.

Murchell listened in cold contempt. "You don't mean a word you say," he interrupted the flow at last. "You're only a coward frightened out of his wits. You'll be the same treacherous hound when it's over—I'm not doing it for you."

He turned and went out of the room, not to return until Watkins and Paine, the messenger, arrived with the securities.

An afternoon train, rolling down out of the hills into the flat lands, bore William Murchell to the city that had witnessed the last step in his overthrow. A cab took him, by appointment, to the home of Philip Wilder, where he lay overnight. Philip Wilder was not a monarch, to be sure, but he was a prince of the blood, and he ruled over a province of street railways. Many things did this princely gentleman desire, and for them he was willing to pay—the least price that must be paid.

He, like Miss Roberta and Watkins, was astounded when he beheld, not a shuffling, harmless shadow, but a man who showed the marks of age's battering, yet was clear minded, hale and hearty, who had not forgotten how to drive a close bargain, who knew exactly what he wanted and who got it. So pleased was he by his discovery that the next morning, breaking a solemn promise to Murchell, he reported it to Sackett. "Richards," he declared, "is himself again."

But by that time Murchell was well on his way back to the capital.

A rumor that the once great politician was on the train quickly spread among the passengers, and many of them found occasion to stroll past his seat. But there was no visible ripple of emotion to betray to their curious eyes the swelling sense of triumph within him.

When, his energy sapped up by the sickness, the seriousness of which he did not yet realize, he had confronted Sackett and declared his purpose to quit, he had spoken in all truth; but, the operation over and strength creeping back into the body whose tissues austere living had never devitalized, the hunger, the need for action reasserted itself.

(To be continued.)

Decrease Profanity.

Good roads will decrease profanity, discouragement, back taxes, sheriff's sales, sour grapes and grouches.

## HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

### ELEVENTH ARTICLE. FEEDING FARM ANI- MALS, NO. 1.

By E. W. ALLEN, Assistant Director of  
the Office of Experiment Stations,  
United States Department  
of Agriculture.

**T**HE feeding of farm animals, like the use of fertilizers for crops, rests upon quite well defined general principles. The materials of the body are continually breaking down and being consumed, and to keep the animal in a healthy and vigorous condition there must be a constant supply of new material. If, in addition to repairing the wastes of the system and furnishing it with heat and energy, growth is to be made (as in the case of immature animals) or milk secreted an additional supply of food is required. To supply food in the right proportion to meet the various requirements of the animal without a waste of food nutrients consti-



Photo by Long Island experiment station.  
MOTOR FARM WAGON FILLING THE SILO.

tutes scientific feeding. It is by carefully studying the composition of feeding stuffs, the proportion in which they are digested by different animals and under different conditions and the requirement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, at work, giving milk, producing wool, mutton, beef, pork, etc., that the principles of feeding have been worked out. In applying these principles in practice the cost and special adaptations of different feeding stuffs must of course be taken into account.

The animal body is made up mainly of four classes of substance—water, ash or mineral ingredients, fat and nitrogenous matters. Water constitutes from 40 to 60 per cent of the body and is an essential part. From 2 to 5 per cent of the weight of the body is ash. This occurs mainly in the bones. The fat varies greatly with the condition of the animal, but seldom falls below 6 per cent or rises above 30 per cent. The nitrogenous material or protein includes all of the materials containing nitrogen. All those outside this group are nitrogen free, or nonnitrogenous. Nitrogen occurs in plants and animals in various compounds grouped under the general name of protein. The flesh, skin, bones, muscles, internal organs, brain and nerves—in short, all of the working machinery of the body—are composed very largely of protein. The albuminoids are a class of compounds included under protein.

The food of herbivorous animals contains the same four groups of substances found in the body—viz, water, ash, protein (nitrogenous materials) and fat and, in addition to these, a class of materials called carbohydrates, defined below.

However dry a feeding stuff may appear to be, it always contains a considerable amount of water. The amount may be only from eight to fifteen pounds per 100 pounds of material, as in hay, straw or grain, but in green corn fodder and silage it amounts to nearly eighty pounds and in some roots to ninety pounds. This water, although it may add to the palatability of a food, is of no more benefit to the animal than water which it drinks.

Ash is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine and carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids and is used largely in making bones. From the ash constituents of the food the digestive organs of the animal select those which the animal needs, and the rest is voided in the manure. As a general rule, rations composed of a variety of nutritious foods contain sufficient ash to supply the requirements of the body. Corn, however, is poor in ash, and when fed extensively to growing animals, like pigs, it may be necessary to add to it

some ash material, as wood ashes, charcoal or bone meal.

Fat or the material which in analysis is dissolved from a feeding stuff by ether includes, besides real fats, wax, the green coloring matter of plants, etc. For this reason the ether extract is usually designated crude fat. The fat of food is either stored up in the body as fat or burned to furnish heat and energy.

Carbohydrates are usually divided into two groups: (1) nitrogen free extract, including starch, sugar, gums and the like, and (2) cellulose or fiber, the essential constituent of the walls of vegetable cells. Cotton fiber and wood pulp are nearly pure cellulose. Coarse fodders, like hay and straw, contain a large proportion of fiber, while most grains contain little fiber, but are rich in starch, sugar, etc. (nitrogen free extract.) The carbohydrates form the largest part of all vegetable foods. They are not permanently stored up as such in the animal body, but are either stored up as fat or burned in the system to produce heat and energy. They are one of the principal sources of animal fat.

Protein (or nitrogenous materials) is the name of a group of materials containing nitrogen. Protein materials are often designated as "flesh formers," because they furnish the materials for the lean flesh, but they also enter largely into the composition of blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, the caseln and albumen of milk, etc. For the formation of these materials protein is absolutely indispensable. No substances free from nitrogen can be worked over into protein or fill the place of protein. Under certain conditions it is believed protein may be a source of fat in the body, and finally it may be burned, like the carbohydrates and fat, yielding heat and energy.

The value of the fat for producing heat is nearly two and a half times that of carbohydrates or protein. The sources of fat in the body are the fat, carbohydrates and probably the protein of the food, and the exclusive source of protein in the body is the protein in the food. These groups of food materials are termed nutrients.

To a certain extent at least the nutrients may replace one another, although, as stated above, no other nutrient can take the place of protein. The fat and carbohydrates perform similar functions, and, to a large extent, carbohydrate materials may replace fat in the food, even when a large fat production is demanded of the animal, as in the case of the cow.

The composition of feeding stuffs, or the proportion in which the nutrients occur, is determined by chemical analysis. Only a portion of the nutrients is of direct use to the animal—i. e., only that digested. A part of the food is dissolved and otherwise altered by the juices of the mouth, stomach and intestines absorbed from the alimentary canal, and in the form of chyle passes into the blood and finally serves to nourish and sustain the body. The other portion is excreted.

As the rates of digestibility are not constant for different foods and as only the digestible portion is of any nutritive use to the animal, it is essential to know in the case of each feeding stuff what part of its protein, fat and carbohydrates (the total quantity of which is shown by analysis) is actually digested by the animal. This is determined by digestion experiments with animals, and to secure approximately accurate figures the trials are repeated with a large number of animals and under various conditions. The digestibility of such coarse fodders as straw, coarse hay, etc., is relatively low. The digestibility, like the composition, varies somewhat for the same kind of feeding stuff grown under different conditions and fed to different animals.

Calculations have been made of the amounts of digestible protein, fat and carbohydrates contained in 100 pounds each of a large number of more commonly used feeding stuffs. They are the figures which the farmer has to consult to find the approximate food value of a material in selecting his feeding stuffs or making up a ration. They are available in various publications, including those of the United States department of agriculture.

For example, in 100 pounds of green corn fodder with an average amount of dry matter (27.7 pounds) there are contained approximately 1.10 pounds of digestible protein (materials containing nitrogen), 12.8 pounds of digestible carbohydrates (starch, sugar, fiber, etc.) and 0.37 pounds of digestible fat, and these materials when consumed in the body will yield 26,076 calories, or units, of heat, furnishing energy for work and bodily heat.

An ox standing in the stall requires less food nutrients than one which is worked hard every day. In standing in the barn it still requires some protein, fat and carbohydrates to perform the necessary functions of the body to maintain heat in winter, to grow a new coat of hair, etc. But if it is fed the same ration as when working hard the tendency is to get fat or waste the food.

The cow requires not only materials for maintenance, but must also have protein, fat and carbohydrates to make milk from. The milk contains water, fat, protein (casein, or curd), sugar and ash, and these are all made from the constituents of the food. If insufficient protein, fat and carbohydrates are contained in the food given her the cow supplies this deficiency for a time by drawing on her own body and gradually begins to shrink in quantity or quality of milk, or both. The stinky feeder cheats himself as well as the cow. She may suffer from hunger, although her belly is full of swale hay, but she also becomes poor and does not yield the milk and butter she should.

## INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M. S.,  
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

### Pear Blight

Pear blight, or fire blight, is causing considerable loss to orchard owners at the present time. This scourge of pears, apples and plums is known by a variety of names, as blossom blight, twig blight, fire blight, fruit blight, canker, etc.

The symptoms are too well known to most orchardists. The most striking symptom is the twig or limb being covered with brown leaves, contrasting sharply with the bright green foliage of surrounding branches. In winter it is recognized by the presence of the brown leaves adhering to the affected branches. The leaves look as if they had been scorched by fire and it is from this that the name fire blight was originated.

The disease is due to bacteria that enter the tender parts of the tree. These bacteria live over winter in the cankered areas found on the trunks and limbs of trees affected the previous season. During the blooming period they are carried from these cankered areas to the flowers by bees and various other insects. The bacteria work down through the flower into the host and cause the dying twigs as noticed on the affected trees. The fact that the bacteria work entirely within the host explains why it cannot be controlled by any spray or wash that may be applied.

There are two methods of controlling the disease in affected trees. The first is to cut out and burn all diseased branches, and the second is to keep trees growing slowly.

It is absolutely necessary that the orchard be gone over several times

during the winter and all suspicious branches removed. If this practice is carefully followed there will be no affected limbs left to act as sources of infection in the spring. The trees should also be watched very closely during the growing period and the diseased branches cut out whenever noticed. Every tree should be inspected at least once a week during the growing season, beginning first as soon as the blossoms begin to fall. It is a good plan to rub off with the hands from the trunks and main limbs all blossoms, fruit spurs and watersprouts as soon as they start. This will prevent the formation of all limb and body cankers and save a great deal of work another season. Whenever a limb is removed, cut at least six to ten inches below the blighted area so as to avoid any chance of the disease starting anew.

All the tools used in removing the branches should be thoroughly disinfected after a cut is made. For this purpose crude carbolic acid or alcohol may be used.

The "tree doctor" who claims to be able to prevent blight by inoculating trees with some patent compound should not be given a chance to try his art. It is a fake, as there is no so-called remedy that has proved effective. In many cases harm has come from its use. If the diseased areas are carefully removed and destroyed and the trees kept from growing too rapidly the disease may be kept in control.

J. H. Carmody, Asst. Horticulturist.

### Farm Demonstration Exhibit

The exhibit in the office and recitation room of Mr. Montgomery, farm demonstrator, attracted a great deal of attention. Commencement day. The seed corn test box and the ears of corn being tested, as well as the half dozen varieties of seed corn and many varieties of grass, clover and veld seeds were of interest to all. The various kinds of fertilizers, types of soil, and the effects of ground lime stone on samples of acid soil were interesting to many. Samples of various kinds of stock feed also attracted attention. Whole volumes were told of the fundamental steps toward improved agriculture, and the ease with which money can be made by intensive farming even on mountain tops and on poor land by the group

of pictures Mr. Montgomery had taken especially for this exhibit. One set of pictures shows how three young people will make the greater portion of their expenses at home next year by raising onions, tomatoes, and corn on 1-2 acres of ground this summer. Other sets demonstrate by growing crops the value of cowpeas and fertilizer in improving land. Another shows some of the inexcusable bad roads that block the progress of agriculture. Others illustrate proper and improper methods of clearing and cultivating land.

Probably the greatest interest was taken in milk testing demonstrations that was carried on all day. Arrangements were made by Mr. Montgomery to test samples of milk brought in by farmers, July 4th.

### HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

#### Cure For Headache.

A nervous headache may frequently be cured by several slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea, and a bilious headache is almost invariably put to rout by a tablespoonful of lemon juice in a cup of black coffee. The juice of half a lemon in a cup of hot water first thing in the morning is an excellent liver corrective.

### Fight the "Typhoid Fly."

The common housefly, now known as the "typhoid fly," is an important factor in the spreading of typhoid fever. Therefore screening the food, also the doors and windows, establishing sanitary dry earth closets and removing or screening all refuse, such as manure, garbage and decaying vegetables and fruits, will aid greatly in the restriction and prevention of typhoid fever.—Lexington (N. C.) Dispatch.



**"The wagon that stands up like  
the reputation of its makers"**

When you buy a Studebaker wagon you buy a wagon that will last until you turn the farm over to your son and he turns it over to his son.

One of the first Studebaker wagons ever made saw constant service for thirty years, and we will gladly send you the names of farmers who have in their possession wagons that have been in constant use anywhere from 17 to 48 years—and there are thousands of them. We are building the same kind of wagons today.

A Studebaker wagon is an investment that will give you full return for your outlay. It is built on honor. Iron, steel, wood, paint and varnish used in its construction are tested and retested to make sure each is the best.

For work, business or pleasure—far town or country use—there is a Studebaker vehicle to fit your requirements.

Farm wagons, dump carts, trucks, buggies, surreys, runabouts, pony carriages, business vehicles of every description—with harness of the same high standard.

See our Dealer or write us.

**STUDEBAKER** South Bend, Ind.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER  
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

## POULTRY FACTS

### ROOSTER LOWERS EGG YIELD

Interesting Tests Made at New York  
Experiment Station on Presence  
of Males in Flock.

The belief used to be general many years ago that hens would not lay without the presence of a male bird in the flock. And even today there are a few people that contend the male stimulates egg production to a greater or less extent. Men who have raised poultry for years still cling to this notion and persist in keeping a lot of males hanging about where only eggs are wanted.

The New York Experimental station made up four pens of pullets, two consisting of pure-bred stock and two of mixed stock. With one pen of each class cockerels were kept, while with the others none were allowed. The cockerels were put with the two pens two months before any began laying. Some pullets in each of the two pens in which no cockerels were put began laying a month before any in the two containing cockerels. The fowls were of the Asiatic breeds and rather persistent sitters. No attempt was made to discourage any of the hens from sitting, and there seemed to be no difference in the relative number of sitters in the contrasted pens. Of the cross-bred pullets the lot without males laid better throughout the season and also during the best egg season. Of the other lot the one without males began laying earlier and did better than the one with males during the first part of the season, but it fell slightly behind for the latter months, though during that period they kept even with the lot which was accompanied by males. It was thought that the vice of feather eating which broke out in this pen had much to do with the falling off in egg production.

From these experiments it would seem that the presence of males has a detrimental influence upon the egg yield. This is also the theory advanced by many in recent years, and it is now pretty generally accepted by prominent egg farmers.

### HINTS ON DUCKS AND GEES

Newly Hatched Goslings Weigh About  
Four Ounces—Turkeys Are  
Slow at the Start.

A Pekin duckling weighs about two ounces when hatched and should take on weight as follows: Three to four weeks, 1 pound; six to eight weeks, 4 to 4½ pounds; and at ten weeks,



White China Geese.

5½ to 6 pounds. Ducklings should be marketed from nine to twelve weeks of age. After that they take on weight slowly, and it is not profitable to keep them longer than twelve weeks.

Geese grow about as rapidly as ducks. Allowance of course must be made for the original difference in size—newly hatched goslings weighing about four ounces. Turkeys do not grow rapidly at the start, but develop much quicker after three months of age.



It is hard to fatten a stunted chicken.

Boys and girls should be encouraged to raise poultry.

Wet feet are just as bad for hens as they are for folks.

The hen that lays 150 eggs in a year is doing mighty good laying.

For the city market there is nothing between the broiler and roaster.

Every week there should be a fresh supply of clean, fine earth in the dust box.

No wonder some men's hens never weigh anything. The lice have just about carried them away.

Nobody wants to buy a dirty egg, and the only way to keep the eggs clean is to keep the nests clean.

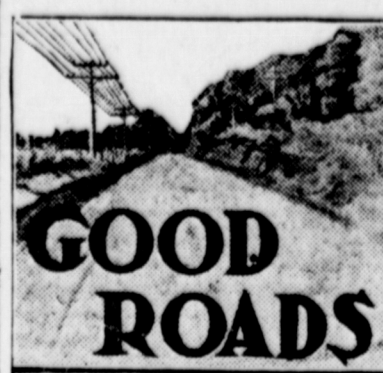
Middlings and cornmeal wet with skim milk make a fine forcing feed for culs that are to be marketed.

Spraying a chicken house with 1 to 20 solution of lime-sulphur will effectively destroy all mites and lice.

An unruly or greedy rooster has no place in a chicken yard; the dinner table is the safest roost for him.

Well managed poultry is preferable to farm crops in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

There is no such thing as egg laying type. There is but one true test of the layer, and that is by the aid of the trap nest.



## GOOD ROADS

### UNITED STATES LAGS

Way Behind in Matter of Improved Highways.

Of 2,200,000 Miles in This Country Less  
Than 200,000 Are Up to Date—  
\$250,000,000 Is the Annual  
Loss to People.

What is the use of rural free delivery mail routes and the parcel post system if there is to be no improvement of the public roads for the economic delivery of parcels and mails? According to a bulletin issued by the office of public roads, there were in the United States in 1909 2,199,645 miles of public roads, and the total mileage of improved public roads was only 190,476. Yet we boast that the United States is a highly civilized country and make faces at the effete countries of the old world, in some of the most decadent of which, as we are accustomed to call them, the people know where they are going when they start, and have some idea of when they will get there and what it will cost them to make the journey. There is a good deal of humbug in the claims we make for ourselves, particularly when it comes to practical things, although we are willing to admit without argument that we are the most practical people in the world.

Recently what is called the second National Good Roads Federal Aid convention was in session in Washington. The place of meeting could not have been better selected; the time could not have been more inauspicious. Nobody was thinking about good roads, except the nearest cut to the White House and the offices waiting for distribution. It was announced in the official program of the meet, which was called by the American Automobile association, that "the distinct purpose of this gathering is to create a concrete plan which shall logically involve our national government in the highways progress of the country." That is a fine purpose; but with the old ones going out in shoals and the new ones coming in without any special purpose or any purpose that has been formulated clearly, this was hardly the time for the association to make a very deep impression upon the legislative and disposing mind.

For two days the convention discussed good roads in a most intelligent way and a mass of valuable information was obtained from expert testimony, foreign and domestic, that would lose much of its force if it should be suffered to "perish with the using" or the speaking. The main contention of the association is that "it is the duty of the federal government to supplement state and county systems with a plan of national roads connecting all parts of the country."

That is a most ambitious project, but none too ambitious for a country so big as this. There are something like 3,000 counties in the United States and it is well within the mark to say that in not one-half of these counties there is anything like what could be called by the utmost stretch of courtesy a road "system." The official figures prove this without argument.

The ratio of good roads to bad roads is as 199,000 is to 2,000,000, and, as Mr. Dooley would say, "there ye are." But it is as certain as taxes that good roads are coming. The idea is taking hold of the public imagination and will soon make its way into the public pocketbook. It costs from five to ten cents, according to the classification, to haul a ton of freight by the much abused railroads a hundred miles or so; it costs about twenty-three cents a mile to haul a ton of almost any sort of freight over most of the public highways in this country, and these highways are in the daily use of the people in their most intimate and necessary business. It has been estimated that bad roads cost the people of the United States not less than \$250,000,000 a year.

Cost of Transportation.  
It costs the American farmer 25 cents a ton per mile on an average to haul his produce to market or to the railroad station. In England, France and Germany hauling costs from 7.7 to 13 cents per ton mile. The difference is due mainly to the improved roads in Europe.



**ONE  
DROP**  
of BOURBON POULTRY CURE  
down a chick's throat cures  
gapes. A few drops in the  
drinking water cures and  
prevents cholera, diarrhoea,  
and other chick diseases. One  
50c bottle makes 12 gallons of  
medicine. At all druggists.  
Sample and booklet on "Dis-  
eases of Poultry" sent FREE.  
Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### For Representative

We are authorized to announce D. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913.

#### For Representative

We are authorized to announce W. R. Reynolds of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative from the Counties of Jackson, Owsley and Clay before the Republican voters at the August Primary 1913. Your votes are respectfully solicited. (ad)

#### For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Dade, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

#### For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,  
H. F. Minter.

#### For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of Jackson County, and earnestly ask the voters and all good people interested in the cause of education in the county to give me their support.

Neither my individual interest nor the individual interest of any other candidate should be considered by any voter in deciding whom he will support. The question should be, "Who can and will do most for the cause of education in our county?"

I am glad that almost every voter is personally acquainted with me. He knows me educationally, morally, and socially. He knows whether I have ever said I would do a thing and failed to do it. He knows whether I have done my utmost for the schools and the people of my county. He knows the conditions of the schools, when I was elected and their present condition, and he knows of the efforts put forth by me, working both day and night, in an endeavor to make the conditions better. So if the people of the county believe from all the facts and circumstances that the interest of Jackson County schools would be best promoted by re-electing me, I shall be very thankful.

Yours for better education and more of it in Jackson County.

J. J. Davis.

#### For Sheriff of Owsley County

I am a candidate for the office of sheriff of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 1913. I hope to meet every voter and if I fail in getting to see you I earnestly appeal to you all for your influence and support in the coming primary.

Respectfully,  
John W. Frost.

Cow Creek, Ky.

#### For Assessor of Jackson County

We are authorized to announce James Hamilton of Tyner as a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the coming primary to be held on the 2nd day of August 1913.

### JACKSON COUNTY

#### CARICO

Carico, June 2.—Mrs. John Summers killed a large copperhead snake in her house last week.—John Shelton found a bee tree last week.—The decoration at the grave yards of Indian Creek and Flat Top last Sunday were well attended.—Bro. Wood and Bro. Johnson fulfilled their appointments at Old Bend last Sunday. Born to Jesse Gabbard and wife, a fine girl. Her name is Gladys.—Married the 27th of last month, Mr. Willie Millborn of Hazel Patch to Miss Flora Settles of Middlefork. We wish them a long and prosperous life.—Born to Mrs. Chas. Lear, twin girls. Their names are Ida and Anna.—Orbin Smith was visiting his father and mother in Laurel, Saturday and Sunday.—The two children of Arthur McDaniel are very poorly at present.

#### DRIP ROCK

Drip Rock, May 25.—Several from this place attended church at Sand Spring, Sunday.—Nat Harrison of Alcorn was thru this part last week canvassing for jailer.—Married on the 22nd inst. Mr. Ben Richardson of

this place to Miss Bessie Johnson of Buck Creek. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous life.

—Andy Isaacs and Scott Isaacs went fishing, Thursday, and caught a nice lot of fish.—The dogs broke into J. C. Alcorn's sheep a few nights ago and killed four and crippled two more.—Eli Sparks was accidentally shot last week. His brother-in-law, Hawk Rader, was handling a revolver when it discharged, the bullet taking effect in his hip. He is getting along nicely.—Rev. Dan Clemmons of Sand Gap will preach at this place on the second Sunday in June.—Rev. J. S. Ward will preach here on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in June.

#### DOUBLELICK

Doublelick, May 24.—Several of the citizens attended Court at McKee, Monday.—Quite a number of young people attended church at Crooked Creek, last Sunday.—Bill Hammonds, who has been at Cincinnati for some time, returned home last week.—Married, May 23rd, Mr. Robert Isaacs to Miss Cordelia Mallicoate.

#### GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, June 2.—The roads are now being worked at this place.—There seems to be a good deal of sympathy for Miss Anna Powell in her race for County Supt. of schools.—The Rev. John Mason failed to come to Gray Hawk, the fourth Saturday and Sunday to preach.—The Rev. Lewis Sandlin preached at Gray Hawk, Saturday night. Also Rev. Bill Anderson preached, Sunday, to a large crowd.—W. R. Engle, our hustling merchant, has enlarged his store house.—Mrs. Louisa Tinscher was visiting Miss Pauline Judd, Sunday.—Miss Lillie Moore, the trained nurse at Gray Hawk, visited her home folks last week.—Aunt Lissie Peters is very poorly at this time and is not expected to live.—John Anderson and wife attended church at Gray Hawk, Sunday.

#### PARROT

Parrot, June 6.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gabbard, May 29th, a fine girl. She was named Gladys.—Mrs. Rachel Price has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Phoebe Hillard of Isaacs recently, and reports that a big boy arrived at their home, May 23rd and was named Ernest.—Dewitt Gabbard has returned home from Indianapolis, Ind.—John Lee of Carico was at this place, Friday, on business.—Mat Cunningham left the other day for Hamilton, O.—Able Gabbard had a wool picking Saturday night. A large crowd was present.

#### TYNER

Tyner, June 1.—R. D. Jones of Pittsburg was visiting his sister, Mrs. Athila Moore, one night last week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones were visiting at Peoples, last Saturday and Sunday.—Dave Vaughn and wife of the Swiss colony were visiting in Vaughtstown last Sunday.—Died, May 30th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Moore of Louisville. The remains were laid to rest in the Tyner burying ground, Saturday. Mr. Moore was accompanied home by his brother, Roy, and Morgan and C. Simpson and Elguin Gipson. They all returned to the city, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore and little grandson, Earl, will be visiting in Pittsburg, Livingston and Berea for the next two weeks.—Miss Minnie Moore has returned home from Paris accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Gabriel Bagby, who will be visiting in this vicinity for the next two weeks.—The stock visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, Thursday night, and left a present of a fine boy.—Died, May 31st, Wm. Vaughn, of urinary poison. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of all.—The continued wet weather is getting the farmers behind with their work.—Jim Dunigan is gone on a business trip to Corbin.—Jim Fowler has secured the contract of painting the new hospital at Gray Hawk.

### OWSLEY COUNTY

#### CONKLING

Conkling, May 30.—Born to Mrs. Gid Blake, a girl. Her name is Ola.—Died, May 26th Mrs. Pauline Neely.—Mrs. Emily McCollum and family are invited to attend the marriage ceremony of her niece, Miss Flora Brewer, and Mr. Ralph F. Bourne, on Thursday evening, June 5th, at 8:30 at the First Baptist church of Woodward, Okla.—Bill Sanders of Booneville papered three rooms for J. W. Anderson this week.—Harvey Brandenburg and Miss Laura Ray were married at the bride's home at Major, Wednesday, May 22nd, the Rev. I. W. Willis of Beattyville, officiating.—C. G. McCollum of Levi attended the annual Communion of the Baptists at Macedonia, Sunday, and spent the night with his mother at this place.—J. N. Culton of Richmond filled an appointment at Rock Springs Church, Thursday and Friday of this

## Fighting Trachoma

A plan is being outlined by the State Board of Health in connection with the Rockefeller Commission to send nurses and doctors into the mountains, during the coming summer, well equipped to battle with eye diseases that are affecting so large a number of the population. The spread of trachoma, the most

serious form of eye disease, is said to be due to the use of a common towel in the family.

Dr. Stucky, who has been holding clinics at Hindman, Buckhorn and elsewhere, in a recent address in Cincinnati, spoke so vividly of the conditions which he found that a good deal of interest in the matter has been aroused.

week.—Claude Anderson and Miss Jennie Elliott are expected guests at Conkling for a week after June 4th.—Mrs. Dr. J. A. Mahaffey and children of Surgeon visited relatives here, Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hamilton on the 24th, a girl.—Mrs. E. E. Campbell of Booneville will be baptized the second Sunday in June by Rev. Isaac Gabbard, of Cow Creek.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kelley of Island City were guests of John Wilson and wife, Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Cassie Seale is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stephen Gabbard, of Cow Creek this week.—Miss Lucy Eversole of Annville is teaching music in Booneville.

#### BLAKE

Blake, May 29.—Mrs. Mary A. Peters gave a wool picking last Monday and got a good days work done.—The Misses Ellen Peters and Hallie Yarbber, accompanied by their cousin, Chas. Moore, paid their friends and relation of Cow Creek a visit last Sunday and Monday.—Henry Peters and wife have been visiting in Estill County for several days the past week.—Bob Moore and his sister, Mrs.

enjoyed a fine dinner with W. A. Hoskins of Blake, Sunday.—Andy Huff, our new constable, is summoning men to meet at a court of inquiry at Island City to investigate the whiskey business in that section.—Austin Madden of Jackson County was on Island Creek, Tuesday, on business.—W. J. Gentry is planning to move to Chestnutburg, Clay County.—Mrs. Sarah Peters purchased a new sewing machine last week.—Dr. Mahaffey of Surgeon was on Island Creek, Wednesday.—We are always glad to get The Citizen and wish it could be a daily paper.

#### COW CREEK

Cow Creek, May 31.—We have had lots of rain the past week and farmers are getting behind with their work.—Miss Cassie Seale of Major is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. A. Gabbard.—Elmer Gabbard will preach at Esau, the second Sunday in June at 2:30. Everybody is invited.—J. L. and C. B. Gabbard went to Berea, Saturday, to attend Commencement and to be at the graduation of their son and brother, Elmer Gabbard.—S. A. Gabbard has withdrawn from the

## Recognized—At Last

BY S. OTIS ROE

The Master came at the dawning,  
When the shadows were lying deep;  
But I failed to discern His thorn-marred brow,  
For my eyes were heavy with sleep.  
And so, with a scanty greeting,  
I dismissed Him from my door;  
And sadly He turned his face away,  
As oft He had done before.

He came again at the noontide,  
On the busy crowded street;  
But my mind was on the hurrying throng,  
And I saw not His pierced feet.  
And so I pushed rudely by Him,  
In haste to be on my way,  
Not knowing the joy I might have had,  
If I'd walked with Him that day.

I often had said I was longing  
For the Master's presence near;  
And told of the royal welcome  
I'd give Him, should He appear.  
I never supposed for a moment,  
That the very One I sought  
Had touched me as He passed along,  
Unnoticed, by word, or thought.

He came again in the twilight,  
When the toil of the day was passed;  
And I saw the prints of nails and spear,  
My vision was clear at last.  
He entered my humble dwelling,  
His presence brought light and cheer;  
But I wept as I thought of the lonely day,  
When I might have had Him near.

I asked Him to stay with me always,  
And promised to serve Him well;  
The joy that His answer gave me,  
Is beyond my power to tell.  
He crowns my life with His blessings,  
He walks with me day by day;  
And my heart is filled with gladness,  
For the Master has come to stay.

Lucy Murrell of Jackson County have been visiting their mother, Mrs. S. Blake, of Blake, this week.—George Peters was called home last week to see his sick sister, Lucy.—Died, the 28th, Mrs. Paulina Neely, 70 years old. She fell several weeks ago and was hurt. She leaves six children: three sons and three daughters, and a host of grandchildren to mourn her loss. She was a good old lady and loved by all. She was laid to rest in the old family grave yard near New Hope, the 29th.—Wm. Peters and wife and Miss Zona Blake visited at the home of Henry Peters on White Oak last Saturday and Sunday.

#### POSEY

Posey, May 30.—Sunday School at Clifty church house is progressing nicely with good attendance.—Rev. Harvey Johnson filled his regular appointment at Clifty church last Saturday night and Sunday.—Tom Bowman was taking pictures in this vicinity, Saturday.—Mrs. Ida Rowland and children were visiting in this neighborhood, Saturday and Sunday.—Mac and Rupert Strong attended church at Clifty, Sunday.—Mrs. Cynthia Flanery has been visiting her father who lives in Jackson Co.

#### ISLAND CITY

Island City, May 27.—The prospect for fruit is fine in this part of the country.—Wm. Mays of Richmond is taking a week with home folks at present.—Terrah Gentry, Leonard Edwards, and the Misses Lilley Gentry, Mattie Chadwell, and Lona Gentry

race for County Clerk of Owsley County.—There are some cases of measles in our community.—Jas. R. and Paul Gabbard and Ralph Minter attended church at Wolf Creek last Sunday.—It seems that J. W. Frost and John Gabbard will be elected to the offices they are seeking.—Meredith Reynolds visited relatives in Indian Creek recently.—Willie Reynolds is all smiles, it is a fine boy.—Rev. Ed and Ike Gabbard went to Buck Creek, Saturday to preach, Saturday night and Sunday.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

#### BOONE

Boone, June 9.—Several from this place attended the Commencement at Berea last Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert are visiting with Mrs. Lambert's mother near Nina at present.—Marion and Wm. Poynter visited home folks near Boone, Sunday.—Mrs. Geo. Wren who has been sick for some time is improving.—George Poynter made a business trip to Broadhead, Saturday.—Lyda Lovett is with Mrs. Winn near Conway this week.—Mrs. Nora Wren is clerk in J. H. Lambert's store at present.—There will be meeting, June 22nd, in the grove near Boone, conducted by the Holiness. All are cordially invited to attend the services at 11 o'clock.—K. Cornelison of Copper Creek who has been quite sick is slowly improving.—Dr. Gibson of Richmond passed thru Boone, Wednesday.

#### CLIMAX

Climax, June 7.—I. R. McCracken

## ROYAL Baking Powder

is the greatest of modern-time helps to perfect cake and biscuit making. Makes home baking pleasant and profitable. It renders the food more digestible and guarantees it safe from alum and all adulterants.

### GARRARD COUNTY

#### PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, June 1.—Mrs. Talam aged 74 years, died at her home near Carterville, May 23rd after a lingering illness of several months. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Jerry Pitts. She being the only child. The funeral services were held at Carterville, Saturday evening.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stowe, the 22nd of May, a girl. Her name is Edna May.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peters returned, on Monday, from Island City where they have been visiting friends and relatives.—Marie and Fannie Souper are on the sick list with tonsillitis this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Ned Gabbard of Jackson County visited with their son, Dan, last week.—Miss Wilson of Big Hill visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Caldwell, last week.—Miss Versie Wilson of Berea visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baker, a part of last week.—Mrs. Addie Gentry was very sick last week, but is much improved now.—quite a number of Wallaceston people attended the G. A. R. Memorial, Friday, at Berea.

#### CONWAY

Conway, June 2.—Roy Dalton of the 16th Co. C. A. C., son of Mrs. Nancy Dalton was killed by an exploding gun at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., on May 23rd, and his remains were shipped here for burial. His cousin, John Dalton, of the 145th Co. C. A. C., came with the corpse. His brothers, Hubert and Robert, of Hamilton with their cousin, Ben Dalton, came to attend the funeral.—Miss Lee Sparksman who has been visiting her sister at Hazard has returned home accompanied by her two nephews.—Robert Bowman and wife spent Sunday with J. W. Todd and family.—We have had one case of measles here and people are very badly scared about it.—Mrs. Robert Manious and Mrs. Lou Daily spent Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Henry Bowman.—The farmers here are very busy working in their corn.

#### PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, May 30.—Mrs. Laura Byley is very ill at this writing.—The measles and whooping cough have been raging for some time about Pittsburg and London. There are only a few cases at present.—The Common school commencement was held in the Chapel of London Graded school, Thursday night. There were twenty-four graduates. The following who attended Pittsburg Graded School were among those to receive diplomas, Elmer Herron, Dora Bledsoe, Margaret Cole, Flora Fletcher, and Eva Hale.—The K. of P., Jr. O. U. R., A. M. Red Men and Odd Fellows decorated the Pittsburg cemetery, Sunday.—The fifth Saturday meeting of the Laurel River association will be held with the East Pittsburg Baptist church.—Rev. J. N. Bowling held services at the Christian Church at Pittsburg, Sunday and Sunday night. There was one addition to the church.—Mrs. Florida Rader, who has been sick so long, is gradually growing worse.—Crops and gardens are looking very poor this spring.—Jim Cole, son of Wiley Cole, accidentally shot himself in the leg a few days ago. He is getting along nicely, however, as the wound was not a very bad one.

#### ROCKFORD

Rockford, June 2.—Miss Beulah Viars of this place who has been in the Berea Hospital for the past thirteen weeks, returned home last Thursday.—Mrs. Lucy White and daughter, Alveta, and granddaughter, Helen of Marion, Ind., are visiting Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. J. C. Gulun, of Scaffold Cane.—Bob Bowman and family of Conway were in Rockford, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wolf visited J. M. Bullen and family, Saturday night.—Sunday School at Scaffold Cane is progressing nicely.—James Linville and family of Berea visited friends and relatives of Scaffold Cane from Friday till Sunday.—Bert Martin visited Hugh Linville, Saturday night.—Mrs. Annie Linville and children who have been with her mother of Richmond returned home last week.—Miss Lucille Linville visited Lucy and Parrie Wilder, Sunday.—Bernice Todd visited Bertha Bullen, Saturday night.—Bro. Fish expects to preach at Scaffold Cane Union church next Sunday. All are invited to come.

### ESTILL COUNTY

#### LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, June 7.—Mrs. Mollie Bicknell spent Sunday and Monday with her sister, Mrs. Smith, of Richmond.—Our Sunday School is progressing nicely. The little folks will have an order of exercises, June 15. Everybody is invited to come.—Several citizens from here attended Richmond Court last Monday.—John A. Bicknell sold a milk cow last week for \$75.—A large crowd from this place attended Commencement at Berea, June 4th. They all reported a fine time.—The little son of Claud Oliver who has had the measles is some better.

### STRAY COW

A red and white spotted cow, about 3 years old, at my house, near Pilot Knob church, for two weeks. Owner can have cow by paying for ad and keep of cow.

C. W. Lewis.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 62@62½c, No. 3 white 61@61½c, No. 4 white 59½@61c, No. 2 yellow 60@60½c, No. 3 yellow 59½@60c, No. 4 yellow 58@59c, No. 2 mixed 60@60½c, No. 3 mixed 59½@60c, No. 4 mixed 58@59c, white ear 58@60c, yellow ear 59@62c, mixed ear 58@61c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$14.75@15, standard timothy \$13.75@14, No. 2 timothy \$12.75@13, No. 3 timothy \$10.50@11, No. 1 clover mixed \$13@13.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$10@11.50, No. 1 clover \$10@12.50, No. 2 clover \$7.50@9.

Cats—No. 2 white 41@41½c, standard white 40½@41c, No. 3 white 39½@40½c, No. 4 white 38@39c, No. 2 mixed 39@39½c, No. 3 mixed 38½@39c, No. 4 mixed 37½@38c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.05@1.07, No. 3 red 97c@1.03, No. 4 red 78@90c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18c, firsts 17c, ordinary firsts 16c, seconds 15c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs, 15½c; 4 lbs and under, 15c; old roosters, 10c; springers, 1 to 1½ lb, 23@27c; 2 lbs and over, 18@20c; ducks, 4 lbs and over, 12c; white, under 4 lbs, 10c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 14½c; young, 14½c.

Cattle—Shipping \$7.25@7.90, choice to extra \$8@8.25; butcher steers, extra \$8.25@8.50, good to choice \$7.25@8, common to fair \$5.25@7; heifers, extra \$8.50@8.50, two loads fancy \$8.50, good to choice \$7.75@8.25, common to fair \$5.25@7.35; cows, extra \$6.35@6.50, good to choice \$5.75@6.25, common to fair \$3.25@5.65, canners \$3.50@4.50.

Bulls—Bologna \$6@7, extra \$7.25, fat bulls \$6.75@7.

Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$7.50@9.75, common and large \$6@9.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.55@8.60, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.55@8.60, mixed packers \$8.45@8.55, stags \$4.50@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.50@7.75, light sows \$5.50@8.60; pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5@8.60.

Sheep—Extra light \$4.40@4.60, good to choice \$4@4.35, common to fair \$2.75@3.85, heavy, choice to extra \$4@4.25.

Spring Lambs—Extra light \$8.30@8.40, good to choice \$7.75@8.25, common to fair \$5.50@7.50, culls \$4.50@5.50, heavy spring lambs (75 to 90 lbs) \$7@7.50, yearlings \$3.75@4.50.

### PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVES RAILS.

McAlester, Okla.—Mrs. George W. Lewis, of Kansas City, was killed and 50 passengers were injured when Missouri, Kansas & Texas Passenger Train No. 9, southbound, was wrecked six miles south of here at Halley switch. The wreck was caused by the train striking four horses, one of which was thrown against a switch stand with such force as to break the stand and open the switch. The entire train, with the exception of one sleeper, left the track.